EVENING EDITION

Japan Times Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,687 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

CHUNGKING DECLINE IS ONE BIG FEATURE OF CURRENT BATTLE

Chiang Regime Placed in Helpless Plight to Become War Orphan

KEEPS ON TO SAVE FACE

Makes Sweeping Reform of Structure to Resist; Plan Utter Failure

Domei

CANTON, November 30.—One of the most outstanding events which have occurred during the twelve months following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has been disillusionment of the Chungking regime under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and its rapid decline into a position of helplessness. qualified political commentators observed here today.

The progress of the War of Greater Asia, they pointed out, has resulted so far not only in the ousting of imperialistic Anglo-American influence from Greater East Asia, but also in the placing of Chungking into the position of a war orphan in this sector of the world.

It is clear, these commentators added, that Chungking leaders already have come to recognize the absolute futility of continuing resistance against Japan. Chungking leaders, they pointed out however, are loath to admit their past blunders and are looking about to do something to save face.

Observers stressed that a remarkable change has taken place in the relations between Chungking and the Anglo-American twins. Prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, they pointed out, America and Britain forced Chungking to beg for aid to enable the Chiang regime to prosecute its war against Japan.

Allies Beg Chiang

However, the long series of miserable defeats suffered by Anglo-American forces at the hands of Japan since the Pearl Harbor debacle have made it necessary for the United States and Britain to humble themselves in entreating Chungking to continue its useless resistance against Japan.

Chungking, these commentators continued, now find themselves in position to dictate whatever terms it pleases to the United States and Britain, but only inasmuch as it is able to act freely according to its own will.

The fact is, that Chungking leaders have found it necessary to save their faces against their own will, and it is for this reason that the plight of Chungking leaders has become worse.

With its last supply route, the Burma Route, blocked by the Japanese Forces, Chungking has been compelled to effect a sweeping reform of its internal structure, politically, economically and militarily, the commentators continued. One of the important measures adopted by Chungking for this purpose was the enforcement of the Mobilization Law which, however, has served to intensify the resentment among the people in general against Chungking instead of strengthening the internal structure, the commentators pointed out.

Masses Feel Setbacks

As the Chungking leaders have begun to realize the futility of their resistance against Japan, so the Chinese masses living within the extremely narrowed territory under Chungking influence have been made aware of the actualities of the situation by the outbreak and progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the commentators said. They added that it is therefore quite natural that the Chinese masses should deeply resent the enforcement of the Mobilization Law which demands excessive sacrifices from them for the sake of the futile resistance.

The commentators pointed out that under the Mobilization Law, the Chungking regime has promulgated a decree for the collection of a land tax in kind and the issuance of foodstuff treasury bonds, trying to coerce the landowners and farmers, who form the bulk of inhabitants of the Chungking-controlled areas, into offering their grain holdings under the penalty of death. Despite the oppressive measure, the commentators observed, the landowners and farmers have been resisting the decree with the result that Chungking has been

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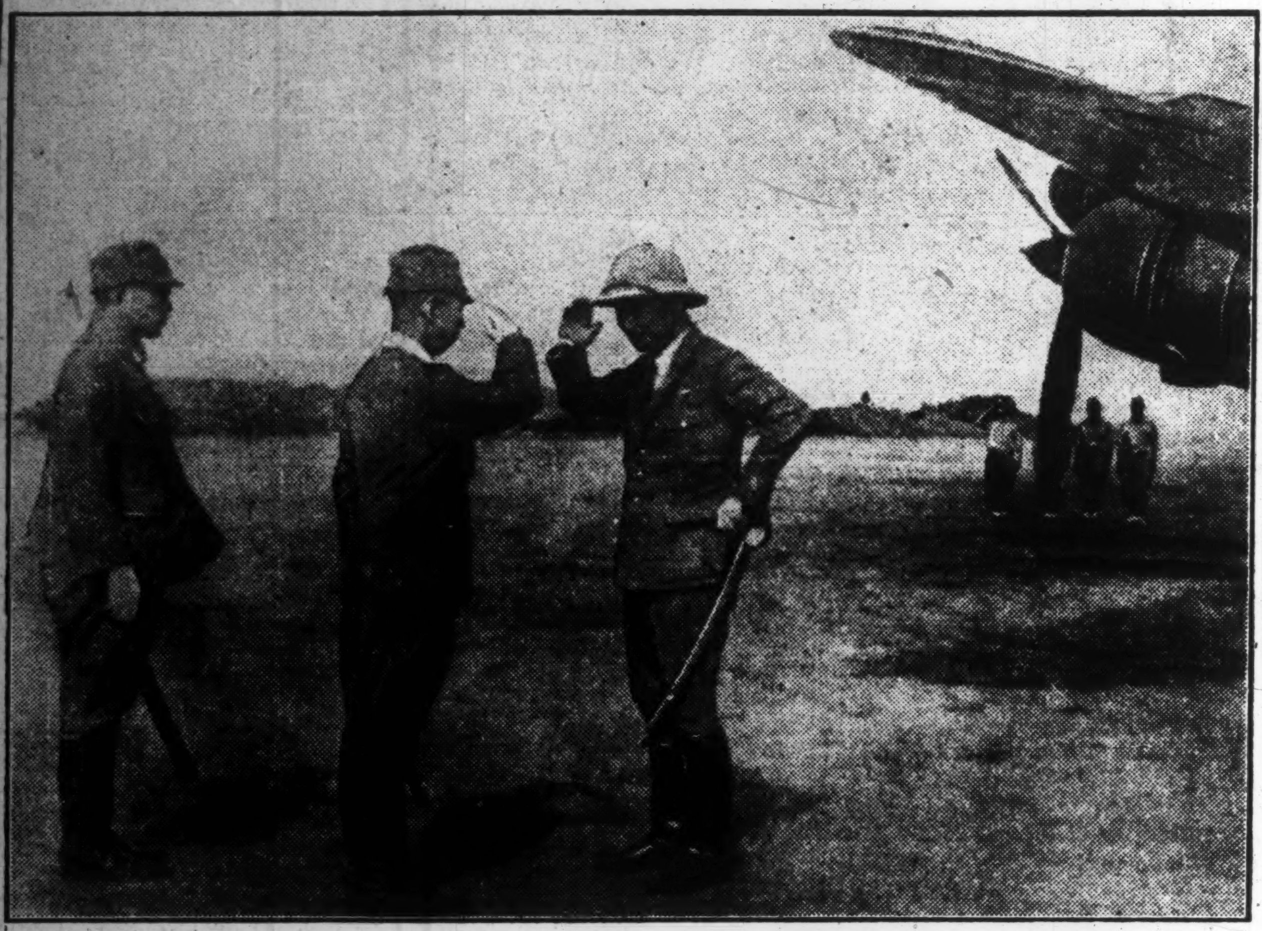
Terauchi Inspects Burma



On his recent inspection tour of Burma, General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, right in the photo, is seen greeting Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army in Burma. (Passed by the War Ministry)

NANKING OBSERVES PACT ANNIVERSARY

Foreign Minister Chu Entertains Japanese, Manchou Dignitaries; Wang Broadcasts

Domei

NANKING, November 30.—The streets of Nanking were colorfully decorated with the national flags of Japan, China and Manchoukuo and posters displaying slogans to stress the importance of continued collaboration were visible everywhere as the second anniversary of the signing of the Japan-China Basic Treaty and the issuance of the joint Japan-China-Manchoukuo declaration was celebrated here today.

At 10 a.m. today at the Foreign Office, a tea party was given by Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi to commemorate the occasion. Among the guests were Japanese Minister Tanjo Horiguchi, Manchoukuoan Ambassador Lu Jung-huan, and others from the Japanese and Manchoukuoan Embassies.

At 3 p.m., a people's mass meeting was held at the National Hall, while at 7 p.m., President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China made a congratulatory speech in an international radio broadcast to Japan.

Tientsin Chinese Donate

Domei

TIENTSIN, November 30.—The representatives of the Chinese people in the eastern districts of Tientsin donated ¥20,000 to the Japanese war fund through the Japanese Military Intelligence Bureau on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Japan-China-Manchoukuo Joint Declaration today.

In making the donation, the Chinese representatives revealed that they were deeply impressed by the sweepingly successful results achieved by the Japanese Navy in the Third Battle of the Solomons.

CHILE RECALLS DIPLOMATS

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 30.—The Chilean Foreign Office announced yesterday that the diplomatic representatives of Chile stationed at Vichy are being recalled, it is reported from Santiago.

Concerning the recall of the diplomats from Vichy, Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez made the following announcement:

"The recall of the Chilean diplomats from Vichy does not mean the rupture of diplomatic relations between Chile and France. The diplomatic affairs of Chile concerning France are now smoothly handled by the Chilean Embassy at Berlin."

Kerr Confers With Eden

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—Returning to London by air on Monday, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Moscow, conferred immediately with Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden, it is reported here today.

Chungking Mobilizes Criminals to Work On Farming Projects

Domei

CANTON, November 30.—As a last-minute attempt to cope with the extreme shortage of labor in Chiang-controlled areas, the Chungking regime has decided to mobilize and use criminals in various prisons, according to Chungking dispatches received here today. It was reported that the first mobilization of prisoners already has been placed into effect in Kweichow Province. Under the new system which followed close on the heels of the recent organization of "prisoners" corps for supplementing the strength of the Chungking army, it is provided that prisoners may be paroled and turned over to special guarantors. These prisoners will work on farms.

SWISS' NEXT MOVE WATCHED BY REICH

Germans Await Switzerland's Step Against British for Abusing Neutrality

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—With the Swiss Government having so far failed to take any diplomatic measures against the recent violation of Swiss territory by British warplanes, the German Government is keenly watching the development of the situation.

British planes, it is recalled, have recently flown several times over Switzerland on bombing expeditions to cities in Northern Italy.

While recognizing in official reports the fact that Swiss territory has been violated by British planes, the Swiss Government, however, has so far failed to take any diplomatic counter-measure against this flagrant act committed by Britain.

Consequently, the Reich Government is keeping strict watch over the development of the situation, calling in question what the significance of neutrality of Switzerland is and whether or not the Swiss Government is taking a serious view of the violation of its neutrality by the British air force.

LUFTWAFFE RAIDS ENGLAND

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.— In the raid carried out against the south-eastern coastal regions of England toward Sunday noon, formations of German bombers bombed and inflicted severe damage to important railways, freight trains, railways stations and other establishments in the regions.

In the air over the waters south of Plymouth, the German air force shot down a British plane, while in the attempt of a raid against the western occupied French territory the British air force lost four planes as the result of the counter-attack made by the Luftwaffe.

PROPAGANDA SET-UP WILL BE IMPROVED

Concrete Plans Are Now Being Formulated by Board of Information

Concrete plans for the improvement of methods of propaganda and the dissemination of news in line with the decisions reached on November 17 at the Cabinet meeting are now being worked out by the Board of Information, it was disclosed Monday.

Plans already formulated were referred to during Monday's meeting of Vice-Ministers. After detailed explanations of the plans by Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, the following points were approved:

1. Matters decided upon, or to be referred to Cabinet meetings, shall henceforth be announced by the Board of Information to the Cabinet Press Club.

2. Contents of matters to be approved at Cabinet meetings and to be released through the Board of Information shall be forwarded to the Board on the previous day by the office concerned.

3. In the case of announcements by the Board of Information which relate to another office, the Board of Information shall keep in close and immediate touch with the office concerned.

4. As a rule, announcements of Government offices shall be "Public Announcements" or "Verbal Statements."

5. All Government offices shall grant interviews and make announcements as regularly as possible.

6. All Government offices shall give the press clubs concerned positive facilities in conducting researches and acquiring news material.

7. To make relations between the various Government offices closer, with regard to announcements, the officials concerned shall meet regularly at the Board of Information.

Propaganda Unit to Meet

To commemorate the first anniversary of its founding, the Japan Propaganda Culture Association will hold a meeting in the Central Hall of the Industrial Association at Marunouchi, tomorrow at 2 p.m.

Members of the Board of Information, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Publication Culture Association, and Men of Letters' Patriotic Association, and members of the advertising departments of various companies and shops, some 800 in all, will be invited.

The meeting will be opened with a speech by President Hazama of the Japan Propaganda Culture Association, followed by the fresh resolve of the participants to do their level best as to carry the war to the successful conclusion.

After this, record films of battles at Bataan and Corregidor will be shown.

SIXTY RUSSIAN TANKS DESTROYED BY REICH IN E. CAUCASUS AREA

Luftwaffe Downs 15 Enemy Planes—Soviet Counter-Attacks Repulsed

RAILWAY FACILITIES HIT

Stalin Assumes Command of Forces in Stalingrad, Eastern Front

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—The German forces in the eastern Caucasus area blasted 60 enemy tanks, the German High Command announced in its communique today. The latest war developments according to the announcement read:

"The German forces operating in the eastern part of the Caucasus successfully attacked the Soviets inflicting heavy damages to the enemy. Six Soviet tanks were blasted in the fighting.

"The Luftwaffe during their combats on the Eastern Front yesterday downed 15 enemy planes.

"Between the Volga and Don Rivers, the German ground forces in close cooperation with the Luftwaffe drove back the counter-offensive of the Soviet tank and infantry units.

"The fighting in the Stalingrad sector is localized. The German ground force opened a fierce offensive around the bend of the Don River, while the Luftwaffe bombed the railway facilities in the same sector."

Stalin Commands Army

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 30.—Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union is now personally commanding the Soviet forces in the Stalingrad front and the Eastern front, it is reported by Transocean from Ankara, quoting a Moscow report.

Denies Arsenal Retaken

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—The announcement made by the Soviet military authorities yesterday that Soviet forces had regained the Red October Arsenal is flatly denied by the German news agency D.N.B. today.

"The Soviet's announcement that Soviet forces had retaken the industrial quarters of Stalingrad is just as false as the special communique issued by the Soviet Union that the Soviets succeeded in counter-attacking the area between the Don and Volga Rivers," D.N.B. reported. The battles in the central front and the Lake Ilmen area are still going on and the German defense lines are firmly maintained."

2,100 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—According to an announcement made by the German High Command, up to November 29 since the start of the Eastern front operations, the German infantry's anti-aircraft units shot down 1,000 planes of the Soviet air force, while the German Army's other anti-aircraft units claimed about 400 planes, in addition to 300 planes shot down by heavy and light machine-guns and rifles.

When the Soviet planes claimed by other methods are added to this, the figure reaches a total of 2,100 planes all of which were claimed by the German Army's anti-aircraft equipment.

Soviet Line Extended

Domei

LISBON, November 30.—The Soviet counter-offensive on the Eastern Front now extends 1,300 kilometers along a line from the Caucasus up north.

Of all the sectors on the line, the fiercest engagements are taking place in the area extending from the northwestern sector of Stalingrad to the bend of the Don River. The Soviets view this area as a vital point through which the Red troops in the Caucasus may be reinforced, while the same is regarded by the Germans as the best sector to cut through to disrupt traffic between the Caucasus and the Moscow area.

As a result, death struggles are raging in this area. The Pravda of November 29 revealed that reinforcements were being dispatched to the defenders of the area, while some German reports declared that German ground forces in that district, in close cooperation with the Luftwaffe, fiercely attacked the

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Raid on Pearl Harbor December 8 Of Last Year Told by 1st Lieutenant

Took off With Plane Carrier Rolling in Rough Seas As Stars Still Shone; Battleships Blasted As if Giant Had Squeezed Them

An exciting account of the historic Pearl Harbor attack on December 8 last year is given in the Asahi by a first lieutenant of the Japanese Navy, who participated in the battle as a member of an air unit in the following words:

When the Z flag was hoisted atop the mast of the aircraft carrier, I realized that the inevitable day had at last come. Our ship was heading ever eastward through the gale and over the rough seas.

On the night previous to that memorable day, December 8, I inspected the quarters of my subordinates. All men and officers under me were busy preparing for the attack. They seemed cheerful and lively like youngsters going on an excursion.

Before dawn on December 8, when it was still dark with stars shimmering in the sky, the first batch of the attacking unit left the plane carrier. I was a member of the second batch.

At that time, the wind was blowing at the speed of 17 meters an hour. In ordinary maneuvers, the climatic condition at that time forbids the activities of warplanes on carriers. In defiance of the strong wind, however, the planes left the carrier one by one. Words of confidence came from the starting planes to be responded by words of encouragement from the crew members on the deck.

The time came for us to start. With surging emotion in my heart, I left the aircraft carrier into the darkness. Stars were twinkling in the dark sky.

Some time after our group left the carrier, I saw the sun emerge from the horizon shining crimson. This was the last time I will seen the sun, I thought. According to my daily routine, I bowed toward the sun and then toward the west in the direction of the Imperial Palace.

"Unit commander, I will let you hear an amusing music," so saying, a telegraph operator handed me the receiver. I heard a swing jazz which was so incompatible with the atmosphere of vigorous fighting spirit and death-defying determination that filled our plane. It was being broadcast from a Honolulu radio station.

Then suddenly, I became confident

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BURMA CELEBRATES ASIA WAR OUTBREAK

Gala Program Starts Today for 10 Days—Priests Pray for Japan's Victory

Domei

RANGOON, November 30.—To further the Japanese-Burmese cooperation in the common struggle against Britain and the United States, a large-scale program of events for commemorating the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941 will be carried out throughout Burma for ten days starting tomorrow under the joint auspices of the Central Executive Commission in Burma, the Press Section of the Japanese Forces in Burma, and the Japanese Military Administration in Burma.

On December 1 and 2, 250,000 priests throughout Burma will join in a nationwide prayer for Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia at their respective temples and pagodas.

In Rangoon, elaborate memorial services for the Japanese war dead in the Burmese campaign will be held tomorrow morning at the Shwedagan Pagoda with the attendance of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma; Dr. U Ba Maung, Chairman of the Central Executive Commission in Burma, and other Japanese and Burmese leaders.

Athletic meets, lantern and flag parades, bicycle races and lecture meetings will be held in the principal cities in Burma to commemorate the occasion during the ten days beginning tomorrow.

VICE-ADMIRAL YOSHIMI DIES OF GALL TROUBLE

Was Principal of Kaijo Middle School—Funeral Set for Tomorrow

Vice-Admiral Kankai Yoshimi, retired, Principal of Kaijo Middle School, died of inflammation of the gall on Sunday at 1:30 p.m. at his residence at Hyakunin-cho, Yodobashi-ku. He was 79 years old

Born in Niigata Prefecture, he was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1886. Later he successively filled the important posts of chief secretary of the Naval Academy; captain respectively of the warships Akitsusu, Suho, and Suzuya; director of the Ordnance Department of the Naval Arsenal at Saseho, and chief of the Naval Arsenal. It was in 1915 that he was placed on the retired list.

The funeral service will be conducted according to Buddhist rites at Kaijo Middle School on Wednesday at 1 p.m.

POILUS AT REUNION GIVE UP RESISTANCE

Governor-General of Island Denounces De Gaullists For Bloodshed

Domei

LISBON, November 30.—The French troops in the Reunion Island have finally stopped resistance at 8:45 a.m. this morning, it is reported by Vichy broadcast.

Rejects Ultimatum

Domei

VICHY, November 30.—Rejecting the ultimatum issued Sunday noon for the surrender of the French Island of Reunion in the Indian Ocean, the Governor-General of the Island replied to the commander of the De Gaullist force units which carried out unlawful landings, as follows:

"Reunion Island became an object of an unjust attack. In view of their repeatedly pledged allegiance to the Vichy Government, the islanders will not agree to be placed under the control of the De Gaullist or British forces.

"On that ground, I, the Governor-General of Reunion Island, reject the advice for the surrender of the island.

"The De Gaullist force units have occupied the coastal cities of the island including St. Denis, the capital of Reunion Island. This is due to the fact that I intended to make the islanders get out of the danger of city fighting. The De Gaullist force alone is responsible for the bloodshed or for any casualties that may occur in the future.

"The French forces on Reunion Island are performing their duty only for the defense of the island.

"In reply to the De Gaullist forces' demand and intimidation, I have nothing to state but that my act is based only upon the conception of honor and duty."

French Sub Detained

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, November 30.—A 597-ton French submarine which had escaped from the naval port of Toulon was detained by the Spanish authorities upon its entry into Barcelona Port on the afternoon of November 28, it is reported from Barcelona.

The fate of the Commander-in-Chief of the French fleet at anchor in Toulon is not known. No official communique is available as to the number of French warships which have been scuttled. However, the American side claims that a battleship and submarine have escaped and a total of 62 warships have been scuttled.

Spain Disarms Submarine

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—The Spanish Government has decided to disarm the French submarine No. 151, which left the naval port of Toulon and reached the port of Barcelona on November 28 and also to intern the members of her crew

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30 ENEMY WARSHIPS SUNK BY AXIS UNITS IN N. AFRICAN WATERS

Include 5 Cruisers, 25 Destroyers in 18 Days of Naval Encounter

THREE CARRIERS DAMAGED

British 8th Army in Aghedabia Heavily Bombed as Half of Emplacements Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—In a special communique issued today, the German High Command announced the damages caused to the British-American fleets in the North African waters since November 7 to 25 as follows:

Five cruisers and 25 destroyers sunk, two battleships, three aircraft carriers, 28 cruisers and other ships damaged.

It also announced that merchant ships sunk totaled 23, aggregating 165,000 tons; those severely damaged and believed to have been sunk 11, aggregate 100,000 tons, while those damaged including some which will be unnavigable for the present reach 65, totaling 398,000 tons.

British 8th Army Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—The fights in the Libyan area are now centered on Aghedabia south of Benghazi, where the fierce activities of the Axis air forces are being staged against the British Eighth Army.

The German military quarters, regarding the situation in that area, published the following bulletin today:

"The Axis air forces on November 29 made their terrible attacks on the British Eighth Army at points north and south of Aghedabia, achieving great war results.

"The Axis bombers, in close cooperation with the fighters, raided the enemy emplacements of high-angle guns. More than half of the emplacements were silenced as the result. The same Axis air forces then carried out fearful attacks on the British tank units, which were pushing south. Many enemy tanks were damaged by the Axis bombing and machine-gunning. Some enemy transport units including motor trucks were also subjected to the Axis air arms' attack."

Italians Repulse Enemy

Domei

ROME, November 30.—The Italian High Command made public today its war communique as follows:

In the Cyrenaica area, the Axis forces repulsed successfully the attacks carried out by the enemy mechanized reconnaissance units.

In the Tunisian front, the Axis forces ambushed the enemy massed troops covered by tanks and inflicted severe damage to a large number of light tanks.

Turning to counter-offensive, the Axis forces in the front captured the enemy's important positions, destroying at the same time many enemy tanks. The Axis forces also captured 21 enemy officers and 200 soldiers.

In the meantime, the British air force raided Tripoli, dropping a large number of bombs, causing 21 dead and 43 wounded among the citizens. The other damage is estimated to be slight.

Torino was also subjected to the British air raid on Monday when severe damage was inflicted. Of British attacking planes, one was shot down by the Italian anti-aircraft gunfire, while three planes were downed in aerial battle. As the result of the British airraid carried out Sunday night against Torino, 16 citizens were killed and 22 wounded.

Battle for Bizerta

Domei

LISBON, November 30.—Along the line connecting the two ports of Tunis and Bizerta, Axis forces are attacking Allied troops, and particularly since this morning a fierce battle was being fought in the neighborhood of the naval port of Bizerta, it is reported here.

Greek Submarine Attacked

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—The German High Command today issued the following communique regarding the war situation in Africa:

German submarine-chasers attacked a Greek submarine, which belonged to the British fleet and cap-

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NEW SUMATRA BORN UNDER NIPPON'S AID

Natives Extend Cooperation As Reconstruction Progresses In All Fields

FINANCIAL STATUS STABLE

Plans Being Pushed to Build More Schools and Training Institutes

Domei

SHONAN, November 29.—Sumatra, the treasure of the South, is rapidly being transformed into a land of Asia for the Asiatics as reconstruction work is steadily carried on under the careful supervision of the Japanese Military Administration in full cooperation with the natives.

Peace and order prevails as the natives readily have attached themselves to the helpful guidance of the Japanese Military Administration. This is clearly proven by the fact that the financial status of the various provinces is in a stable condition and the willingness of the inhabitants to meet their tax obligations.

As for the educational system, Sumatra possessed only one normal school at Padang before the outbreak of the current war, but the Japanese authorities, quickly realizing the necessity of schools, now are contemplating plans to build another one in Palembang. Numerous other appropriate training institutions also are slated to be established while enhancement of women's education likewise is being studied by the authorities concerned.

Reconstruction Progresses

Reconstruction work already has been under way on the island since June of this year, with repair work on necessary machineries and equipments which were dumped into the sea and river by the former Dutch regime in their hasty retreat, rapidly nearing completion.

Railway lines, roads, and bridges, which were destroyed by the Dutch, also are being swiftly repaired by the untiring efforts of Japanese soldiers who are receiving the willing help of the inhabitants. A large part of the demolished bridges and tracks along the railway lines running southward and northward from Medan has been restored to serviceable condition.

Although the so-called two gateways of northern Sumatra, Belawan and Deli harbors were until recently in a state of ruins, reconstruction work on the damaged installations of the two ports are progressing favorably. Parts of the harbors already have been fixed and ships can be seen docked alongside the piers.

Moreover, salvaging work on sunken ships and the cleaning up of the debris of the demolished installations on the wharves are nearly finished.

Technicians have been dispatched from the Public Facilities Bureau in Shonan to study the situation and plans are steadily being formed to improve the roads, harbor installations and river navigation facilities with Palembang as the main point. Accordingly, transportation on land, sea, and river is rapidly resuming the former busy state.

Communications Set

Communication likewise was quickly re-established by the Japanese Forces and service linking the various provinces and to the outside have already begun.

Blessed with a warm climate, crop raising in Sumatra is rapidly progressing under the watchful eyes of the administrative branches of the various provinces. Especially, rice produced in the districts around Lampong Province is of fine quality and it is comparable to the excellent grade of Japanese rice.

Furthermore, the present production of materials such as coconut oil, gambier, sisal, tobacco and tea has recovered by 80 per cent of the producing capacity prior to the the outbreak of the war.

The present stock of foodstuffs, including the Palembang coffee, which was formerly exported mainly to Marseilles, France, is being purchased regularly by designated companies. Crop production for the next year will be put under appropriate supervision.

Seven months have passed since the Japanese Forces marched into northern Sumatra and within this short period, rehabilitation work has rapidly progressed under the good offices of the Japanese military administration in full concert with the inhabitants.

In Medan, one of the principal cities which was entered by the Japanese Forces on March 14 of this year, civilian homes were not subjected to damage which proves the accurate war strategy of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces.

Many Rubber Plantations

In the provinces on the eastern shore, numerous large rubber and palm oil plantations are located and prior to the outbreak of the war, one-half of the 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 guilders which was sent to Netherlands was accounted for by these provinces.

Some 250 plantations are found in these localities which have a farming area of 500,000 hectares, valued at 5,000,000,000 guilders.

Immediately after the occupation of southern Sumatra by the Imperial Forces in February, military administration was established with Indonesian natives appointed to the government offices to replace the ousted Dutch authorities.

Simultaneously with the recent appointment of a chief administrator, the government organs in the various provinces are working in full collaboration in improving their respective industrial, economical, political, educational and financial conditions.

The selection of inhabitants for officials has been received favorably by the natives and they are uniting their efforts with the Japanese authorities in building a new Sumatra.

Press Comments

Tuesday, December 1

NICHI NICHI—Solomons Campaign and American People; Training of Men for Overseas Work

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Fate of Chungking, Traitor to the Cause of East Asia

Solomons Campaign and American People

NICHI NICHI—As the Roberts Report being serially published in this paper tells, the United States Government has made clear which parties are responsible for the Pearl Harbor debacle but it has only disclosed part of the disastrous losses suffered by the United States and is hesitating to give out the whole story. In regard to the Solomons campaign, it has made as little disclosure as circumstances permitted. The communiques which it issues from time to time are mere fiction fabricated to give the false impression to the people that the United States navy is strong.

As a matter of fact, Hanson Baldwin, correspondent of the New York Times, reported on the miserable defeat of the United States fleet in the First Battle of the Solomons of August 9, the story appearing in the November 25 issue of the paper, causing a great shock to the American people. This shows that the results of the battle now four months old have not yet been revealed to the people of the United States by the authorities responsible for the conduct of a total war.

Since the United States Government has maintained such secrecy as to the results of the First Battle of the Solomons, it must of course be making of the miserable defeats in the second and third Solomons fighting the most holy of holy secrets. It is to be imagined, however, that a second Hanson Baldwin and a third Hanson Baldwin will appear to inspect the first line of the United States navy and disclose the amazing facts.

If newspaper reports appear from time to time to expose the fraud of the Government communiques, the people of the United States will perhaps come to realize the reckless folly which had moved Roosevelt to challenge Japan. At least they will have to admit that the United States navy, dubbed invincible by their Government, is not so good as advertised.

Training of Men for Overseas Work

NICHI NICHI—Although the colonial policy pursued by Britain, the Netherlands and the United States in the past was radically wrong in the fact that it was aimed at the exploitation of other races, it cannot be denied that this colonial policy of theirs contributed not a little to the strengthening and aggrandizement of their home countries. One of the points of their policy that gave them success is their careful selection and training of men for the administration of their colonies.

The Southern Regions which have come to be governed by Japan as a result of the War of Greater East Asia cannot, of course, be regarded in the same light as the colonies they had been of those imperialistic countries but it stands to reason that the Japanese who are to exercise guidance and leadership among the various peoples of the South and the Asiatic mainland must embody the solemn spirit of our national policy and must dedicate themselves unselfishly to the task of enforcing that policy in such a way that they will earn the love and respect of the native peoples.

The Southern Training Board, opened on November 1, and the East Asia Training Board, reorganized the same day, are designed to give the necessary training to those seeking to work in the Southern Regions or China whether in political, economic or cultural fields. After receiving their training, they are to work in the South or China in the capacity of leaders.

The two boards, in having for their aim practical training adapted to the requirements of the regions concerned, will no doubt contribute much to the success of our Greater East Asia policy.

Fate of Chungking, Traitor to The Cause of East Asia

TOKYO SHIMBUN—On the occasion of the second anniversary of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China joint declaration and the signing of the basic treaty between China and Japan, Wang Ching-wei, President of the Chinese Republic, condemned Chungking as traitor to the cause of East Asia.

When one stops to consider the meaning of the War of Greater East Asia, he will immediately realize which is right, Chungking which considers conflict with Japan the sole course for China or the National Government which considers fighting shoulder to shoulder with Japan for the cause of Greater East Asia the way to glory and prosperity for China. He will also see why Chungking is traitor to that cause.

The War of Greater East Asia did not break out without cause. The war was declared in order to smash the Anglo-American conspiracy to make China fight Japan for them. The War of Greater East Asia is, therefore, a war to liberate the oppressed peoples of Greater East Asia from the chains of Anglo-American exploitation.

Chungking in its pitiable blindness believes that the final victory is with the United States and Britain. What it does not realize is that even if, for the sake of argument, the United States and Britain should win, China will again be turned into their colony.

Chungking is spreading exaggerated accounts of interior development and, on the other hand, is claiming that what have been occupied by Japan are mere points and lines but it remains to be seen how much strength it can develop by work in the interior with all inlets and outlets cut off by the War of Greater East Asia. The more desperately Chungking endeavors to continue its resistance against Japan the more exacting will become the United States and Britain in their demands. Is this not a miserable end for a Chiang Kai-shek who is said to have studied much the Meiji Restoration in Japan? Japan's Renovation was effected by the ardent will of the Japanese people determined to fight their real enemies. Who are the real enemies of China? The fate of Chungking which has turned traitor to the cause of East Asia in its erroneous judgment on this simple question is self-evident.

Poilus at Reunion Give Up Resistance

(Continued From Page 1)

till the end of the war, information from Barcelona reveals.

Submarine Enters Algiers

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—The French submarine, La Marsouin, 1,441 tons, which left the naval port of Toulon, reached the port of Algiers on November 29, according to information from Algiers.

Reaches Algiers

Domei

LISBON, November 30.—According to a broadcast from Algiers, a 2,060-ton French submarine, which left Toulon reached Algiers on the night of November 30.

30 Enemy Warships Sunk by Axis Units In N. African Waters

(Continued From Page 1)

tured its crew members.

Meanwhile, in the Cyrenaica Front, Axis forces repulsed the advance of Allied tank units, while the Axis air force carried out bombings day and night on the camping positions and mechanized units of the Allied forces.

In the Tunisian area, the Axis bomber units carried out bombings on the massed Allied troops, inflicting heavy damages on heavy firearms, vehicles and armored cars.

Axis Panzers Active

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

MADRID, November 30.—Rolling into Mateur, an important railway junction between the naval port of Bizerta and the city of Tunis, the tank units of the British 1st Army have been clashing with the Italo German panzer units for the past six hours, it is reported from Washington.

Meanwhile, arranging a field battery at a point 20 to 25 kilometers from the city of Tunis, the Allied field artillery units have moved into a position for shelling the naval port of Bizerta, it is claimed.

Allied Convoy Blasted

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, November 29.—In a surprise air raid on large Allied convoy concentration in Algerian waters yesterday, Italian torpedo-planes in formation blasted a large-size enemy merchantship with a torpedo and heavily damaged four others overcoming the resistance of the enemy air units, according to an official communique issued by the Italian High Command.

TALKS BROKE DOWN BETWEEN IRAN, IRAQ

Allies Break Up Friendly Attempts to Settle Title To Rich Harbor

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, November 30.—Negotiations which have been in progress since last week between Iraq and Iran over the question of title to the Shatt al Arab district broke down finally on Saturday, probably due to the Anglo-American machination, it was revealed by information reaching here today from Basra.

According to the information, the breakdown of the negotiations resulted in the concentration of military strength by both sides around the district, threatening to develop into a tense situation between the two countries.

In connection with the Iraq-Iran dispute, the British military authorities in Iraq is reported to have intimated on Sunday evening their intention to intermediate compulsorily between the two countries, issuing a statement to the effect that in view of the situation in West Asia the British and the United States forces there could not tolerate the aggravating situation.

Shatt al Arab is the best harbor located deep in Persia. With the outbreak of a dispute between the two countries in 1926 over the title to the district a severe fight was fought between the two. As the result of the subsequent mediation conducted by Britain the Shatt al Arab district has existed as a neutral district since.

In view of the long existed cordial relation between Iraq and Iran, the coming to the fore of the question again is considered a sheer accident for the two countries.

When the fact is taken into consideration that the anti-British campaign in the two countries is assuming serious proportions daily of late, it is not difficult to presume that the dispute is attributable to the Anglo American machinations. The Anglo-American countries intend to turn the prevailing anti-British and American sentiment into animosity between the people of the two countries or they intend to win the hearts of the people of the two countries through the mediation of the dispute between Iran and Iraq.

Pearl Harbor Raid Of Last Year Told

(Continued from Page 1)

that the attack was sure to prove a success. While we Japanese were going to stand up at stake of the national destiny, the enemy was indulging in the carnival of Sunday. Just when I was biting my lips to suppress the surging indignation in my heart, the fighting was started.

"We have succeeded in the surprise attack. We have torpedoed the enemy battleships. Enemy airplanes have been set ablaze." Such and other stirring reports were received in succession.

Soon an aspect of land flashed in my eyes. It was Oahu Island, the target of our attack. Streams of smoke were rising from the houses in the island.

After penetrating the clouds before us, we found ourselves amid the barrage of anti-aircraft artillery fire. We had at last reached the place where we were to die, I thought. I ordered my men to head into the barrage. I issued the following order: "When it is evident that you cannot return safe or when your plane is set on fire, commit 'Jibaku' or self-destruction."

Soon we reached the sky over Pearl Harbor. The Hickam Airfield was our target of attack. We dove down over the hangars of the airfield and airplanes lined up in front of the hangars. In the left there were thick clouds, in the right a barrage of thick gun fire over Pearl Harbor. I thought over which course to take. If we headed into the cloud, we were safe but the bombing would not be exact. So our unit took the right course.

Bullets from enemy guns hit our planes with metallic sounds. Now we were to commence bombing on the airfield. About 50 Lockheed-Hudson and Boeing-17 bombers were seen lined up in front of the hangars. Stillness reigned the interior of our machine for a moment.

I ordered my men to release the bombs. With all my heart, I prayed the bombs would hit the targets. A moment later, I heard one of my men cry in an exultant voice, "Unit commander!" The bombs hit the mark." Crimson flame flashed. One by one our bombs exploded and then flames flared up among the barracks, hangars and the enemy warplanes in front of them. The 50 bombers had vanished in a moment.

"Banzai! Banzai!" all crew members of my plane were exclaiming with tears in their eyes. Now we had done our duty. I decided to circle over Pearl Harbor.

The hellish scene in the gigantic naval port was indeed beyond description. Huge battleships were lying there, some listing others turned upside down. They looked like fragile substance scratched by the fingers of a giant. Everywhere, flames were rising. Those battleships which had once been the boasts of the American navy were destroyed by invisible power at a stretch, so the scene seemed to me.

We then headed toward our aircraft carrier enjoying a cheerful return flight. On arrival at the ship, all members of our unit were greeted with hectic welcome by the riggers, who cried, clutching to the machines that had returned safe.

Fast Tottering British Defense In India Depends on American Aid

U.S. Dispatching Many Planes to Burmese Border to Reinforce Depleted R.A.F.—Yankee Soldiers In Western Area Total 500,000

Yomiuri-Hochi

A BURMA FRONT, November 30.—British defense in India, now rapidly crumbling, depends largely on aid from the United States. Recent reports allege that there are many American warplanes in action near the Burmese border, which make the British-Japanese conflicts in the border regions seem like battles between Japan and the United States.

Recently, British airplanes in India amounted to around 500. But this number is now remarkably on the decrease because of the successful operations of the Japanese Air Forces and also because there are practically no means of reinforcing the number.

The remaining British planes, mostly composed of low-efficiency bombers and fighters, are proving no match against the Imperial Air Forces. There are some Blenheim bombers and Hurricane fighters among the rest, which however, are not in a fit state for use on the foremost front.

Inexperienced Fliers

Another remarkable phenomenon is the conspicuous lowering in the quality of the personnel of these British air units. The majority of the fliers have not flown for more than 300 hours. Then, among the ranks, there are many Australians and Canadians, which is proof that pure British fliers and engineers are quickly decreasing in number.

Under the circumstances, the United States is sending many warplanes to that front. Already the number has exceeded 100, among which are found such high efficiency bombers and fighters as North Americans, Boeing B-17, Consolidated B-24, P-40 and P-43. There are even some Martin B-26 heavy bombers among them.

These American planes, though of the latest type, are still far from being formidable foes to the Japanese. The fliers, it is true, have some aeronautic skill, however, they rarely stage any regular fighting with the Japanese. Theirs is largely guerilla operation. The American air forces, however, are far superior both in machines and personnel, than the British and in this respect the Japanese fighters are warned.

U.S. Troops Dispatched

Along with transportation of planes from America into India, there is the incoming of American ground troops. In western India alone, American soldiers now amount to more than 500,000, it is reported. These troops are supported by a fair number of high-angle artillery corps and riggers for warplanes. America, in this connection, was recently reported to have sent to Chungking a few hundred planes inclusive of those for training.

The Chungking regime, it is reported, is considering raids on the homeland of Japan with the use of these newly-acquired planes. That new airfields are now being built both at Shaokuan and Pinyang is alleged to be in preparation for the regime's boasted attempt. Some American air units are concentrated at Kunming and Kweilin. Many young Chinese from America are undergoing training as air students in various Chungking-controlled regions.

Chungking's plan to raid Japan is technically regarded possible with the use of Consolidated B-24 bombers. The question, however, is if it can be realized with the present plight of the Chungking regime which had many of its most important air bases destroyed by the Japanese Air Forces. Then there is the acute shortage of gasoline, the transportation of which by air from India is only sufficient to meet the minimum consumption demand.

Sixty Russian Tanks Destroyed by Reich In E. Caucasus Area

(Continued From Page 1)

enemy.

Meanwhile, many foreign reports allege that a big attack staged by the Red troops in the Stalingrad sector is in progress, but German sources reveal very little about it. The German High Command's communique today announced that the fight in Stalingrad is localized.

German forces operating in the Kalmuick plains, it is reported, completely routed the enemy there, and the Reich units are in fast pursuit of the fleeing Soviets.

In a sector southwest of Kalinin a fierce encounter was seen between the two contending forces on Monday. The Soviets retreated, deserting 150 tanks.

Throughout the Eastern Front, the weather is very bad, which renders visibility poor. The Germans, despite the weather, are achieving fair results in every encounter with the Soviets, whose spirited counter-offensives are unusually manifest.

APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Consul-General Yuzo Isono has been appointed secretary of the Board of Information with assignment as Chief of the First Section of its Third Division. At the same time, Keiichi Tatsuki, permanent secretary of the Foreign Office, has been appointed secretary of the Board of Information with assumption of the post as Chief of the Second Section of the same Division. He additionally holds the post of Chief of the Third Section of the same Division.

Setsuo Hirose, secretary of the Board of Information and concurrently secretary of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Consul-General at Vladivostok. Jun Tsuchiya, secretary of the Board of Information and currently secretary of the Foreign Office, has been appointed second secretary of the Legation in Sweden.

These appointments were officially announced Monday.

Chungking Decline Is One Big Feature Of Current Battle

(Continued From Page 1)

brought face to face with a serious foodstuff shortage.

To make the situation worse for Chungking, they further observed, the government officials have been endeavoring to purchase as much foodstuff as possible for hoarding purposes while the traders have tried to withhold sales wherever possible. The inevitable result has been that the prices of commodities in the Chungking-controlled areas have continued to soar sky-high in spite of the price-control policy of Chungking. This situation was one of the main sources of discussion at the recent third convention of the People's Political Council in Chungking, the commentator added.

Mobilization Failure

Commenting on the results of the operation of the Chungking plan to replenish its military strength by means of the Mobilization Law, these quarters declared that the plan has proved an utter failure. They pointed out that despite the efforts of the Chungking military leaders to draw up a workable plan in the course of the National Conscription Conference held in Chungking in October this year the military replenishment plan still remains unaccomplished. In the opinon of these circles, the failure of this plan is attributable to two factors, namely, the refusal of local Chinese leaders to cooperate with Chungking and the steadily intensified Japanese operations against the remnants of the Chungking troops.

The advance of the Japanese Forces into Yunnan Province has turned the attention of the Chungking leaders from the Southwestern to the Northwestern district for a solution of the serious foodstuff problem confronting them, the commentators went on. This fact, they said, is evidenced by the dispatch of Weng Wen-hao, Minister of Economics of the Chungking regime, and many other Chungking leaders to the Northwestern district, as well as the stress laid by the Chungking newspaper, Ta Kung Pao, on the importance of the Northwestern district in the continuance of the anti-Japanese resistance.

Whether or not the Chungking leaders expected it, the commentators observed, the frantic efforts of the Chungking leaders to develop the Northwestern District have brought about a triangular struggle among the Chungking faction district. All indications, they declared, point to the fact that this triangular struggle is being steadily intensified, threatening the very existence of the Chungking regime.

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POWERFUL SHORT-WAVE STATION TO BE OPERATED

JOAK's New Facility Will Be Formidable Weapon for War Of Ideologies

To augment facilities for broadcasting to enemy countries, a new 50-kilowatt short-wave station will be operated from today by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation. With the war of ideologies raging over the air waves with increasing importance as a vital part of total war, the new station will be a formidable addition to the two 50-kilowatt stations which have hitherto carried on foreign broadcasts.

With three stations in operation, broadcasts will be carried on simultaneously in two directions and two wave-lengths. A morning and an evening broadcast will be directed toward each area and broadcasting hours will markedly be increased. Broadcasting hours per day will jump from 25 to 30½ hours and the hours during which the machinery will be in motion will increase from 52 hours per day to 64 hours and 15 minutes.

New broadcasts will be directed toward western North America, eastern North America, South America, India and southwestern Asia. Broadcasts will be carried on in 22 languages including Japanese, German, Italian, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese (Mandarin), Chinese (Cantonese), Chinese (Fukienese), Malayan, Tagalog, Thai, Dutch, Burmese, Hindu, Urdu, Tamir, Turkish, Iranian, and Arabian.

DENTAL OFFICE
Dr. S. MIZOKAMI
31 AKASHI-MACHI, KOBE
(Opposite Oliver, Evans & Co.)
Tel. SANNOMIYA 663.

Japan Times Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
Central P.O. Box 144, 393, 398.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 393, 483, [illegible], [illegible], 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku Tel. Sannomiya 2970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months ¥42.60; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

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No. 15,687 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1942 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可 Price 15 Sen

CO-PROSPERITY FUTURE IS ROSY, STATES VARGAS

Recalls Brilliant Achievements Of Imperial Forces During One Year

P.I. FOUNDATION SOLID

Filipinos Cooperated Immediately With Japanese After Occupation

Domei

MANILA, November 29.—Recalling the past one year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and expounding the brilliant military and naval successes of Japan, Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the Philippine Executive Commission in a statement to the press regarding the future of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere said: "Future is based on the already solid and sound foundation laid out by Japan."

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he continued, is positively the greatest event in the history of the Orient. It was a notice served by Japan to the Occidental nations, particularly to America and England, that the time had come for the Oriental races to shake off their long borne yoke and determine their own future under the leadership of the Japanese Empire.

Japan Wins Leadership

The brilliant victories of Japan during the first year of the war have no parallel in the history of the world. Within the first six months of Japan's offensive, virtually all the possessions of the Allied Nations in the East and in the Southwest Pacific fell one after another under the control of Japan. As a result of these unprecedented achievements, Japan has been able to bring within her sphere of leadership, the Philippines, Hongkong, Burma, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Celebes, and about one half of China.

The control of the enormous resources of war materials which were formerly at the command of the Anglo-American powers has passed into Japanese hands.

The brilliant military and naval successes achieved by the Imperial Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia a year ago have, thus, made the Co-Prosperity Sphere a working reality, with every member nation—finally liberated from the fetters of western civilization and awakened to a consciousness of its inherent vitality and culture—straining every effort to accelerate the great work of reconstruction and rehabilitation under the unselfish guidance of the mighty Empire of Japan, he said.

"Before we venture to predict the future of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, we should consider the factors by which it will be determined. Upon what, therefore, does the future of the Co-Prosperity Sphere depend?"

"To my mind," Vargas emphasized, "the future of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will depend upon three factors: (1) the strength of the foundations already laid; (2) the geographical and racial affinity of the countries forming the Co-Prosperity Sphere; (3) the nature of the policies adopted by Japan in dealing with each member.

On Solid Basis

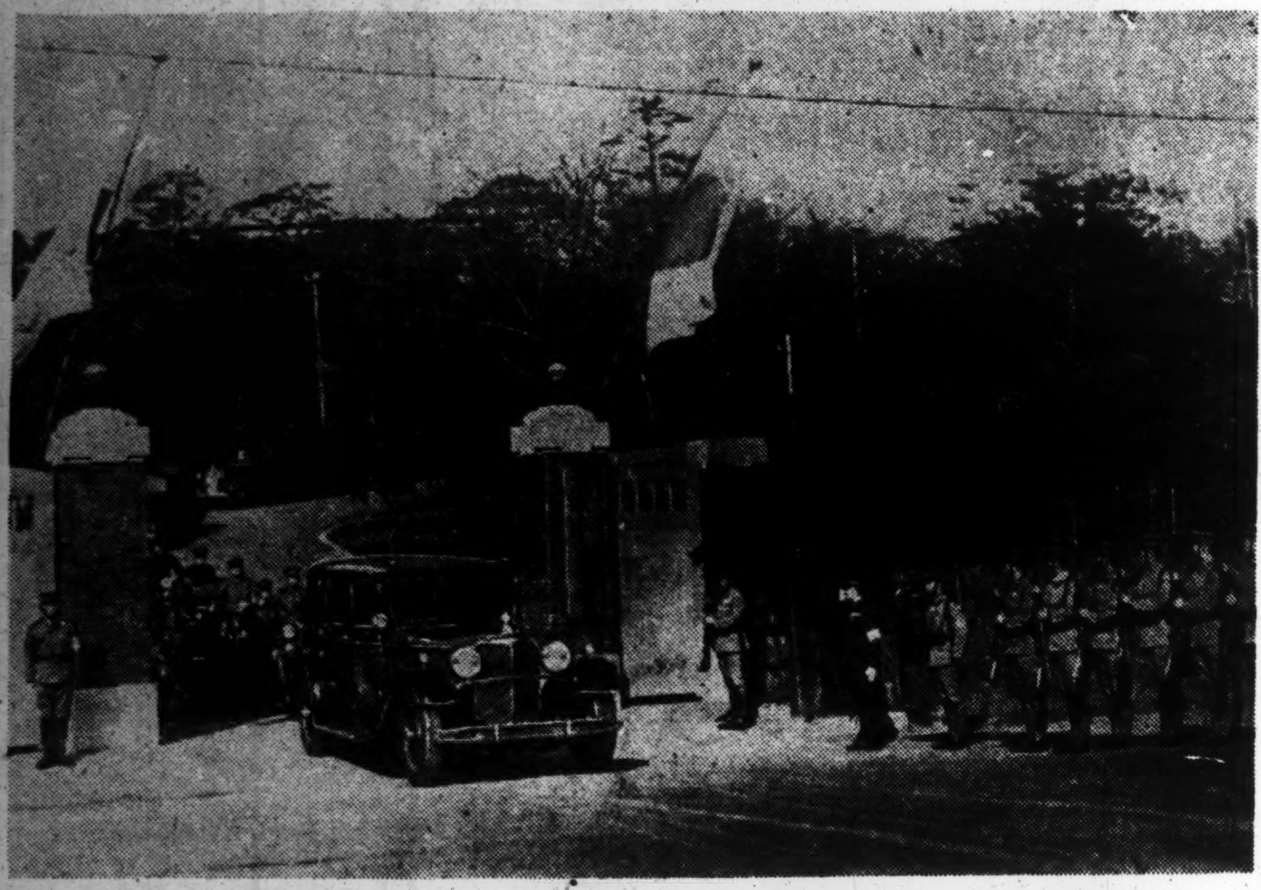
"Any project of the magnitude of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must rest on a solid and permanent foundation. It can be said without fear of contradiction that with the prompt development of the natural resources and the speedy spiritual regeneration of the people, the foundation already laid is both solid and sound.

"The geographical and racial affinity of the peoples of the countries now within the Co-Prosperity Sphere," he added "will determine not only the strength but the endurance of the Co-Prosperity structure. Although the members possess civilizations and cultures differing in various degrees, all are Oriental with similar customs and traditions and all, with the exception of Japan, have suffered for centuries from Occidental oppression and exploitation. All naturally welcome the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere based upon the principles repeatedly enunciated by the authorized representatives of the Japanese Empire.

"The third condition, to my mind, is the attitude of Japan herself toward the members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Anyone who has watched

(Continued on Page 2)

Visit to Imperial Headquarters



His Imperial Majesty leaving the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters on Monday.

Emperor Honors Commencement, The 56th at Army Staff College

6 Officers Graduating With Honors Receive Service Swords From His Majesty; Imperial Headquarters Also Visited by Sovereign

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to visit the Army Staff College Monday morning to honor the 56th graduation ceremony of the institution with His Imperial Majesty's presence.

In the ceremony six officers graduating with honors had the honor of receiving the gifts of service swords from His Imperial Majesty.

On the way from the college His Imperial Majesty stopped at the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters. There His Imperial Majesty was pleased to lunch with high Army officers and leaders of the Army Staff College.

His Majesty the Emperor left the Imperial Palace at 9 a.m. The procession was an informal one.

His Imperial Majesty, in an Army uniform, wearing decorations attached to the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum, and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, rode in the company of General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty.

Imperial Retinue

Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain to His Imperial Majesty, and other members of the Imperial retinue, occupied automobiles that followed in the procession.

The route of the procession was to the Army Staff College, which was reached at 9:15 a.m.

Conducted by Lieutenant-General Naosaburo Okabe, President of the Army Staff College, His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the Imperial resting room in the school.

There His Imperial Majesty was met by His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, His Imperial Highness Major Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda, and His Imperial Highness Major Prince Takahiko Asaka, who had arrived earlier.

His Imperial Majesty received in audience the higher officials who had come to attend the ceremony and the officials and instructors of the college.

His Imperial Majesty then proceeded to the auditorium, where His Imperial Majesty watched the graduating officers work out plans of campaigns under the guidance of Major-General Tadao Teragaki and Colonel Takashi Aoki, instructors of tactics in the college.

After a short rest, His Imperial Majesty appeared in the hall where the graduation ceremony was to be held.

In the ceremony His Imperial Majesty granted service swords to six officers graduating with honors.

His Imperial Majesty left the college at 11:50 a.m.

On the way from the college His Imperial Majesty stopped at the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters.

Admist the playing of the national anthem, His Imperial Majesty was respectfully welcomed by high Army staff officers.

General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, led His Imperial Majesty's way to the resting room. There His Imperial Majesty gave an audience to General Sugiyama.

Proceeding to the place of audience His Imperial Majesty gave a collective audience to Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section, and other officers in the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters and the higher officers of the Army General Staff.

His Imperial Majesty returned to the resting place for a short rest.

His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the dining room at 12:15 p.m. His Imperial Majesty sat down to table with His Imperial Highness Prince Takahito Mikasa, His Imperial Highness General Prince Asaka, His Imperial Highness Major Prince Asaka, His Imperial Highness General Prince Higashikuni, His Imperial Highness Major Prince Takeda, and His Highness Major Prince Ri Gu.

Other high Army officers had the honor of sitting at the same table. They included Premier General Hideki Tojo as War Minister, General Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, General Kenji Doihara, Inspector-General of Military Aviation, General Toshizo Nishio, member of the Supreme War Council, Lieutenant-General Okabe, President of the Army Staff College, War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, Lieutenant-General Moritake Tanabe, Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff, Lieutenant-General Kiku Shimizu, Assistant Inspector-General of Military Education.

His Imperial Majesty left the Imperial Headquarters at 1:15 p.m. to return to the Palace, while the national anthem was being played.

Honor Graduates

The officers graduating with honors who received the Imperial gifts of service swords were Major Hiroshi Watanabe, of Kumamoto Prefecture, Major Shinichiro Matsunaga, of Tokyo, Captain Kinjiro Tokaji, of Kochi Prefecture, Captain Toshisuke Tanaka, of Hyogo Prefecture, Captain Masaharu Sakai, of Nagano Prefecture, and Captain Ryuhei Nakamura, of Shiga Prefecture.

NEW DRIVE PLANNED

North China to Strengthen Co-Operation With Japan

Domei

PEKING, November 30.—Simultaneously with celebrations to be held during the week of December 5 to 11 in North China on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, various movements including the strengthening of further cooperation between Japan and China will be launched, it was learned today.

Other movements will include the giving of further aid to soldiers at the fronts and the stepping-up of production in North China, it further was learned.

MAJOR CHINA CITIES HOLD CELEBRATIONS

Anniversary of Basic Pact and Joint Declaration Observed With Ceremonies

Domei

PEKING, November 30.—Led by Peking, major North China cities today dressed in festive attire greeted the second anniversary of the signature of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and the Three-Power Joint Declaration among Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Chinese, Japanese and Manchoukuoan flags fluttered from windows and doors while through the main thoroughfares ran gaily decorated street cars.

From 11 a.m. today, all officials of the North China Political Council gathered in the great hall when Wang I-tang, chairman of the Council, delivered a speech stressing the role of "supplier" which will be played by North China for Japan.

In celebration of the occasion, General Yasuji Okamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to North China, was host at a tea party at the Huaijen Hall. Two hundred guests including the diplomatic representatives of friendly Powers were present at the function.

Shanghai Observes Anniversary

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 30.—The second anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and the Joint Declaration among Japan, Manchoukuo and China was observed this morning with due ceremonies at the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce under the auspices of the Shanghai Special

(Continued on Page 2)

E. ASIA RALLY HELD TO FETE PACT SIGNING

Aoki, Hayashi, and Chinese and Manchou Ambassadors Speak At Hibiya

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Congratulatory Messages Received From Leaders at Nanking, Hsinking

An East Asia National Rally in celebration of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, and the Joint Declaration among Japan, China and Manchoukuo, was held at the Hibiya Public Hall Monday afternoon under the joint auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Dai Nippon Asia Development League.

The meeting was featured with speeches by Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister; General Senjuro Hayashi, former Premier; Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Japan; Wang Yun-chin, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, and other prominent persons.

The session also passed a resolution to send telegrams of congratulations to the Governments of Manchoukuo and China on the occasion of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty and the Three-Power Declaration.

Messages Received Here

Congratulatory messages from President Wang Ching-wei, of the National Government of China, and General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, meanwhile, were received and read at the afternoon Rally.

President Wang voiced his earnest desire for the victorious consummation of the War of Greater East Asia through the joint efforts of Japan, China and Manchoukuo. He paid high tribute to the successive military triumphs achieved by Japanese Forces since the outbreak of the war.

Premier Chang of Manchoukuo pledged the full efforts of Manchoukuo in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. He added that the peoples of Japan, Manchoukuo and China should endeavor to achieve the great goal of peace for the world.

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki's speech, in substance, follows:

"Two years have elapsed since the three countries of Japan, Manchoukuo and China made known to the whole world their resolution to construct a new order based on righteousness in East Asia.

"Throughout the period the three countries have consistently and consciously worked to attain their common object. It is a matter of congratulation to the three countries that tangible results are attending their joint efforts toward the construction of Greater East Asia.

"Japan has been making consistent efforts to stabilize the peace of

(Continued on Page 2)

'Speak Japanese' Campaign Is Successful In Philippines, States Language Expert

The Japanese language is becoming very popular among the Filipinos and they are all desirous of simple guide-books to enable them to study by themselves, according to Suemori Nishinohara of the Japanese Military Administration in Manila, who emphasizes the need for proper guide-books and dictionaries to facilitate their study. His comment in an article to the Asahi follows:

"The propagation campaign of the Japanese language was launched with the slogan. 'Let us march forward toward the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere while speaking Japanese.' It was more than astonishing to see how eagerly the Filipinos took up this new language. At every theater and department store, Japanese is generally spoken. 'Hai' and 'Iie' are replacing 'yes' and 'no.' Since the Military Administration was established in the Philippines, the number of Japanese residents has increased tremendously, but there are only a few who are qualified to teach Japanese to the native inhabitants. Japanese is so different from any other foreign languages that it is necessary to study its peculiarities carefully.

"When we started teaching Japanese, we were first confronted with the lack of proper text-books. At present we are endeavoring to teach them both the polite form and ordinary way of conversation. We also came to realize that no simplification or classification have yet been made in our language which might facilitate the study of Japanese. Another difficulty is the scarcity of proper dictionaries. There is no doubt that dictionaries will be a great help in their study of the language. Dictionaries need not be the academic kind, but should be so compiled as to include simple and useful sentences with easy explanations. At present, a small handbook called, 'Japanese Made Easy,' is selling very well in the city. In this handbook, there is a page on the conjugation of verbs. Japanese people may not realize the value of this special page, but it is indeed very helpful to the Filipinos. It can be said with no hesitation that the kind of dictionaries and text-books that should be introduced in the Philippines must be easy to understand and not too detailed.

"It is a common scene to see Filipino children roaming about the apartments which are occupied by Japanese residents, saying, 'Shimbun, shimbun,' (newspaper, newspaper) and 'Would you like to have your shoes cleaned?' in Japanese. Not only in Manila but in small villages, Japanese conversation prevails among the Filipinos."

CLOSER TIES STRESSED TO CRUSH U.S., BRITISH ON PACT'S ANNIVERSARY

Radio Speeches Exchanged Between Leaders Of 3 Countries

CONFIDENCE VOICED

Chang Ching-hui Avers All Resources Must Be Used to Attain Objective

Celebrating the second anniversary of the signing of the Japan-China Basic Treaty and the issuance of the Joint Declaration by Japan, Manchoukuo and China, radio speeches were exchanged Monday night by Premier General Hideki Tojo of Japan, Premier General Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, and President Wang Ching-wei of the Republic of China from Tokyo, Hsinking and Nanking respectively.

The leaders of the three countries in their speeches appealed to their respective peoples to renew their firm determination at this momentous juncture to devote themselves to the attainment of the ultimate objective of crushing America and Britain.

Expressing his conviction of ultimate victory, Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo in his broadcast speech said that the Joint Declaration must now be translated into practice and the enemy made to feel its efficacy.

Premier Chang said that memories rushed to his mind when he called the events of the past two years since the Joint Declaration was issued, especially as the War of Greater East Asia broke out in the interval.

Common Resolve

"Last year, on the occasion of the first anniversary, too, Premier General Hideki Tojo of Japan, President Wang Ching-wei of China and I, representing the three respective nations, exchanged similar broadcast speeches, in which, with the War of Greater East Asia almost upon us, we expressed our common resolve to form a permanent axis in East Asia by closely coordinating our efforts as good neighbors and good friends.

"Our enemies failed, however, to understand our fiery spirit or resolve. By being good neighbors we meant that the peoples of the three countries would subordinate self-interests to the good of the great whole in the spirit of Greater Asia and would unite against their common enemies. We know that until we have overthrown our enemies by joining our efforts to the last there can be no happiness or prosperity for the peoples of East Asia.

"It is primarily because of this that Japan has been prosecuting the war against the United States and Britain, invaders of East Asia, since December 8 last year. Manchoukuo, on its part, has undertaken to redouble our vigilance on the northern frontier and has offered all that we have to the total war. China under President Wang is striving to establish peace throughout the country. Thus we three nations, forming an East Asiatic axis, are maintaining defense at our respective stations.

"The United States and Britain, suffering defeat after defeat, have been swept out of East Asia which they had infested for hundreds of years and they have lost all their footholds for aggression. In spite of this they have not yet abandoned their greedy designs and, trusting to their strength in materials, are seeking to counter-attack by the northern and southern routes.

Resources Stressed

"This makes it incumbent on us to develop our resources to the full, to increase productive capacity and to strengthen our economic foundations more than ever. If we could properly co-ordinate our economic efforts, it is certain that we can outmatch the United States and Britain on the material side as well as on the moral and strategic side.

"Now is the moment for us to carry into practice the joint declaration made in 1940 and to make our enemies feel its weight. We hope that the peoples of the three countries will embody the spirit of the Joint Declaration in all their efforts and to exert total strength for the

(Continued on Page 2)

Speak to Nation

In an exchange of broadcasts between Tokyo, Hsinking and Nanking, on Monday night, the leaders of Japan, Manchoukuo and China expressed their nations' determination to co-operate and fight the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion on the occasion of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and the Joint Declaration among Japan, Manchoukuo and China. They were: Premier Hideki Tojo (top), President Wang Ching-wei (center) and Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo.

INDUSTRIAL EFFORTS OF NANKING PRAISED

Various Phases of National Construction Satisfactory, Says Commerce Minister

Positive steps taken by the National Government of China, since the conclusion of the Japan-China Basic Treaty two years ago, in various phases of national construction including industrial rehabilitation, expansion of production and price policy have shown satisfactory results, Mei Shi-pin, Nanking Commerce and Industry Minister, declared at a press interview in Nanking on Sunday, according to the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

Commenting on the agricultural policy, Mr. Mei declared the Government has maintained close connection with governors of the various provinces to impress upon the general public the urgency of increased agricultural production. The Commerce and Industry Ministry specially established model farming areas and agricultural research areas in the pacified areas of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces, the former to introduce improved methods of farming and the latter to assume cultivation of barren lands.

The Government, since its return to Nanking, has put emphasis on the consolidation of the existing industries as a step towards industrial rehabilitation, Mr. Mei recalled.

Mr. Mei declared that since the outbreak of the China Affair, enor-

(Continued on Page 2)

Tojo Emphasizes Role of Japan, Manchoukuo And China

RENEWS RESOLVE

Premier Thanks Two Powers For Collaboration Based on Joint Declaration

Japan is ready to crush the United States and Britain, by virtue of its brilliant victories thus far and by its advantageous position gained, but even closer collaboration among Japan, Manchoukuo and China than hitherto is necessary to overcome obstacles lying in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, unprecedented in scale and magnitude in world war annals.

This was the declaration made by Premier General Hideki Tojo in his radio speech broadcast on a nation-wide hookup from his official residence at 7:20 p.m. Monday in celebration of the second anniversary of the signing of the Treaty Concerning the Basic Relations between Japan and China and of the issuance of the joint Japan-Manchoukuo-China Declaration.

A translation of the Premier's speech follows:

Two Years Passed

"Two years have passed since the common ideals of Japan, Manchoukuo and China were declared at home and abroad following the conclusion of the Treaty Concerning the Basic Relations between Japan and China and the issuance of the joint Japan-Manchoukuo-China Declaration. Since that time the three countries have been co-operating closely as friendly neighbors, and especially since the start of the War of Greater East Asia have they been displaying even further coordination. This is a matter for congratulations.

"It is not only the sole desire of Japan that Greater East Asia be brought back to its original aspect, thereby realizing co-existence, but it is also the common aspiration of all nations in the same orbit. Disregarding this, America and Britain have pushed the promotion and protection of their own interests and utterly ignored co-prosperity of humanity. They menaced the existence of the Japanese Empire, threatening to make the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere impossible. In these circumstances confronting Japan and East Asia, this country has been compelled to rise in arms for the purpose of ensuring its self-existence and self-defense and of eliminating all evils in Greater East Asia for many years. It is with awe to describe here that the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was issued on December 8 last year. The first anniversary is about to come. During the intervening period the Japanese Empire under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor has scored a really brilliant victory, as you are well aware, and thereby consolidated the foundation of sure victory. Now, Japan is ready to crush America and Britain, which are persistently repeating offensives, through one decisive battle after another under an advantageous condition.

"When the Japanese Empire was engaged in a sacred war of eradicating evils and displaying justice, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was gracious enough to issue an Imperial Rescript concerning the current situation on the same day, thereby exhorting the Manchoukuoan nation to the need of assisting the war of Manchoukuo's ally through the great principle of one virtue and one mind, cooperation of the Government and people, and offering of services to the state.

Will Work Together

"As to the Chinese National Government, it also expressed its determination to go through the difficult situation on the spirit of sharing the same joy and the hardship with an indomitable will. Since that time Manchoukuo and the Chinese National Government have shown their substantial cooperation and sincerity in both material and spiritual domains, for which the Japanese Empire and its people are considerably impressed and are heartily grateful.

"The War of Greater East Asia is

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN-ITALY GROUP HOLDS 2ND MEETING

Prince and Princess Takamatsu Honor Society With Presence —Strong Ties Stressed

In the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, Patron, and Her Imperial Highness Princess Takamatsu, the second general meeting of the Japan-Italy Society was held at the Peers' Club on Saturday beginning at 5:40 p.m.

Welcomed by President Baron Kishichiro Okura, Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli, and 120 members of the Society, Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu arrived at 6 p.m. Their Imperial Highnesses graciously granted audiences to President Baron Okura and Ambassador Indelli and then proceeded to the main hall.

Preceding the arrival of Their Imperial Highnesses, Baron Okura had delivered an address opening the meeting, following which Dr. Michikazu Matsuda, chairman of the board of directors, had presented a report of activities, and Captain Takeo Yamagata, treasurer, his report.

At the dinner in the presence of Their Imperial Highnesses, Ambassador Indelli declared that it was his fervent wish that the ties binding Japan and Italy would become still closer and that he would work, through the Society, for a further close understanding between the two nations. Ambassador Indelli then led the cheers of Banzai for His Imperial Majesty. In answer, His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu pledged a toast to His Majesty the King of Italy. A similar toast was given for Premier Benito Mussolini by Baron Okura. The meeting closed at 9 p.m.

Industrial Efforts Of Nanking Praised

(Continued From Page 1)

mous amount of capital flowed into Shanghai due to the suspension of productive operations in the hinterland. Realizing that this flow of capital from the hinterland hindered the natural economic recovery in these regions, the Government has exerted its influence by absorbing the idle capital into various branches of industries, he said.

He expressed his gratitude toward the Japanese military authorities' prompt restoration of factories, which had been under their supervision, to their former owners.

Mr. Mei pointed out that in order to forestall inflation, the Nanking Government was obliged to control speculation, suppress cornering of commodities and in extreme cases close up markets. He declared that various organizations, such as guilds, have been established to protect the interests of honest businessmen.

According to the report, Agriculture was claiming the greatest significance in the Government's production expansion program. The administration's attention was focussed upon the self-sufficiency of the daily necessities and important materials, through renovation of agricultural techniques, encouragement of increased production by granting subsidies, absorption of idle capital into agricultural fields, and protection of farmers from Communist bandits and from extortion, declared Mr. Mei.

In conclusion, Mr. Mei said, in regards to the price policy, the Government is striving to maintain an official price for commodities, which will allow rational margins for producers and retailers.

Major China Cities Hold Celebrations

(Continued From Page 1)

Municipality. More than 1,000 prominent Japanese and Chinese attended the ceremonies.

Chen Kung-po, Mayor of Shanghai, Yuan Li-teng, Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. Chao Cheng-pin, professor of the Shanghai University, delivered addresses emphasizing the significance of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and Three-Power Joint Declaration.

The meeting was brought to a close at noon with the attendants giving three banzai for the liberation of Asia from the yoke of Anglo-American imperialism.

This evening a large lecture meeting is to be held at the International Theater in Hongkew in celebration of the anniversary.

At the meeting Dr. Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the National Government, Masaomi Yoshitomi, spokesman of the Japanese Embassy, and Captain Shoichi Kamada, Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Navy in China Waters, will deliver speeches in further elucidation of the significance of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and the Three-Power Joint Declaration.

Where Once the Battle Raged....V

Right here (above) in Orion, a corner of Bataan Peninsula, where the Filipino youngsters are playfully riding on the backs of water buffalos, the aggressive and over-confident American forces under the command of General MacArthur in their last and futile stand in the P.I. wilted before the fierce onslaughts of the peerless Japanese Army. It was on April 3, the anniversary of the demise of the Emperor Jimmu, that the Japanese soldiers taking the event as an inspiration, unleashed their fury and in just eight days, succeeded in planting the Rising Sun Flag in Bataan over the Stars and Stripes of America. These youngsters typical of the children of the Philippines have been freed from the evil clutches of American rule and it is for them and those following that a new Philippines is rapidly being built.

JAPANESE IN SAIGON FORMING NEW GROUP

Volunteer Corps Will Be Organized on December 8—Other Events Also Scheduled

Tokyo Shimbun

HANOI, November 29.—With the cities of Hanoi and Saigon taking the initiative for making preparations throughout French Indo-China to hold various events in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, the Japanese residents of Saigon are to organize a volunteer corps on this memorial day, thereby completing a structure through which they can provide against economic warfare and even help the soldiers to cope with any other eventuality shoulder to shoulder with the Japanese Volunteer Corps in Hanoi which has already been brought into being.

A program of memorial events for the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War has already been decided upon by the Army, Japanese Embassy and Japanese Society. Noteworthy is the fact that even Chinese bodies have taken part in this plan.

According to the program, the anniversary week will last from December 1 to 8. Commencing on the first day, special broadcasts are to be provided of the combined war results in the past one year, lectures, etc. in Hanoi and Saigon.

In the streets, on the other hand, open movies, performances free of charge and other entertainments will be presented. These events will become larger in scale day after day, ending with a splendid flag procession on the 8th, the very memorial day, with the Chinese residents joining. The Japanese residents of French Indo-China are going through preparations to raise their volunteer corps on this happy day.

Hanoi Volunteers Active

In Hanoi, the first Japanese Volunteer Corps was organized in July this year. The numerous members, old or young, of this corps, divided into two sections, undergo training in earnest with bayonets at their sides under Army officers. On the other hand, the Women's Volunteer Corps will shortly begin to receive military training of nursing, cooking, etc.

In Saigon there are more Japanese than in Hanoi, and so a volunteer corps superior in numerical strength is to be grouped. Some of the old men taking part have grasped guns for the first time in 20 years. Thus all Japanese are resolved to do their utmost as members of the construction corps.

Hollington Tong in N.Y.

Domei

CANTON, November 30.—Apparently in lingering hopes that he may be able to secure aid from the United States, Hollington Tong, Vice-Minister of Publicity of the Chungking regime, arrived in New York on November 28, according to Chungking dispatches received here today. It is believed that Tong will assist Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, who is now visiting the United States in negotiations with the United States Government for accelerating pro-Chungking aid.

Co-Prosperity Future Is Rosy, States Vargas

(Continued From Page 1)

closely the progress of Japan in the administration of the affairs of the countries that have fallen within the sphere of her leadership, knows how spontaneously and wholeheartedly the peoples of those countries have cooperated with Japan. With respect to the Philippines, I can say that the Imperial Japanese Forces received the necessary cooperation immediately upon the occupation.

"Japan has taken a friendly attitude and is proving, by her policies and practices, that the purpose of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is to promote the welfare of all the peoples of the Orient on the basis of universal brotherhood. She can surely count on the complete, wholehearted, and continued support and cooperation of all the countries within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Future Is Bright

"With these three favorable conditions, the future of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is assuredly bright and promising. Resting on a sound and permanent foundation, it can unite, as never before, the countries of the Orient and restore the Oriental races to their rightful place in the concert of nations. Under the leadership and protection of the mighty Japanese Empire, determined in spirit and progressive in ideas, the countries within the Co-Prosperiy Sphere, better guided and more firmly united than the nations forming the League of Nations which passed out of existence without accomplishing its objective, are bound to advance in wealth, in culture, in civilization.

"But one great factor that must be reckoned with in our forecast of the future of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is the adequate precautionary measure already taken by Japan to prevent the Anglo-American powers from launching a counter-offensive in the Orient. The rapidity with which these powers have been driven from their strongholds with the enormous losses they suffered during the first year in men, territory, and material, and the strong blockade established by Japan running from the Aleutian Islands down to the Solomons, the possibility of any counter-offensive is completely out of the question.

"With these considerations in mind, I can imagine the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as a formidable federation of economically self-sufficient member-states working together for the happiness and welfare of all the peoples of the Orient under the wise leadership of the Japanese Empire."

Radio Speeches Exchanged Between Three Leaders

(Continued From Page 1)

final victory in the War of Greater East Asia, thereby bringing to realization the co-existence and co-prosperity of the East Asiatic races and make manifest the moral principles of the East."

English, Dutch Banned

Domei

BATAVIA, November 30.—The Batavia Telephone Office has announced that the English and Dutch languages will not be allowed in conversation by telephone in Batavia city from November 30.

BATTLESHIP LOSSES UPSET U.S. PLANS

America Forced to Build Aircraft Carriers to Replace Ships Sunk by Japanese

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, Novmber 29.—The United States Navy, which suffered a fatal blow through the heavy loss in battleships at Hawaii, has been executing a plan for quickly building seven new battleships to bring up the strength of the battleship fleet up to the required standard. However, since the loss of three more battleships in the battles of the Coral Sea and the South Pacific, the naval construction plan of the United States has been unavoidably changed from the battleship first principle to emphasis on the strengthening of the aircraft carrier squadron, it was reported here today.

A Swedish magazine states that Carl Vinson, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee in the U.S. Lower House, speaking of the changed U.S. naval construction program in June, stated as follows:

"In accordance with the two ocean fleet plan, the United States Navy has been building seven battleships, consisting of five battleships of the Montana class (18,000 tons) and two Iowa class (45,000 tons) battleships, the Illinois and Kentucky, besides six heavy cruisers of the Alaska class and four other warships. However, in order to devote the whole power to the construction of aircraft carriers, the work of building the five Montana class battleships will be halted for the time being, and at the same time it has been decided to convert the six heavy cruisers and the four other warships, after their construction, into aircraft carriers. Furthermore, six to seven large-size merchantships have been already converted into warplane carriers."

Closer Ties Stressed To Crush U.S., British

(Continued From Page 1)

a war of unprecedented scale and magnitude. Many obstacles are lying before our path and the Japan-Manchoukuo-Chinese amity and cooperation is needed more than ever before. With all the peoples of Japan, Manchoukuo and China I look forward to a distant date, when the glory of East Asia will rise and prosperity will shine, and I expect to go forward in the attainment of the ultimate objective under an immutable rule made public in the joint declaration and on firmer unity and closer cooperation.

"In conclusion, I take this opportunity of the second anniversary of the signing of the Treaty Concerning the Basic Relations between Japan and China and of the issuance of the joint Japan-Manchoukuo-China Declaration of Alliance to renew our determination together with Manchoukuo and China and pledge ourselves to exert our utmost efforts to win this great War."

Port Darwin Blasted

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, November 30.—Attacking the air bases in Port Darwin again yesterday, Japanese Air Units bombed air defense facilities on the ground and inflicted serious damage, it is reported here from Melbourne.

All Manila Celebrates Patriot's Birthday; Factories Are Closed

Domei

MANILA, November 30.—The entire Philippines today celebrated the birthday of Andres Bonifacio, noted Filipino patriot, who fought for the independence of the Philippines in the days of Spanish oppression. Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Administrator, this morning placed wreaths before the statue of the great patriot while all stores and factories closed their doors in the afternoon to observe the memorable day. Bonifacio, as leader of the Katipunan Party, which led the 1896 Filipino revolution, fought against Spanish tyranny side by side with Jose Rizal, another famous patriot and independence leader.

EAST ASIA RALLY HELD AT HIBIYA

(Continued From Page 1)

East Asia as a means of contributing to the peace and prosperity of the world at large. Japan was not alone in desiring the co-prosperity of the races and nations of East Asia. This is indicated by the fact that Japan, Manchoukuo, and China sought fit to issue a joint declaration committing themselves to work for a new order grounded on morality in East Asia.

Sought World Hegemony

"America and Britain were wont to profess for peace for the world. In their hearts they desired a hegemony over the countries of the world. They were preoccupied with the advancement of their interests, and they never gave thought to the welfare of humanity. To their greedy desire for authority over the world is traced the turmoil in which the world finds itself at this day.

"The China Affair itself had its genisis in the unbridled ambitions of America and Britain. These countries put every obstacle in the way of Japan once it set itself to solve the affair quickly. There is no doubt that they apprehended lest a peace between Japan and China should make it impossible for their ambitions in East Asia to be fulfilled.

"They piled up armaments for use against Japan. On the other hand, they increased their economic pressure against Japan. It was after Japan had realized that if things were left to take their own course its national existence would become impossible and the ideal upheld by it, Manchoukuo, and China, that it declared war on America and Britain on December 8 last year.

"As is a matter of general knowledge, the Japanese arms have invariably been successful in the War of Greater East Asia ever since the beginning of the struggle. One enemy stronghold in East Asia after another has fallen into Japanese hands until there is no American or British influence left in this part of the world. Military as well as economically the position of Japan today is unassailable.

"As soon as Japan went to war with America and Britain, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo made clear the intention of Manchoukuo to stand at Japan's side in the war. President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China lost no time in indicating that his country would share in the joys as well as sorrows of Japan. Japan has a lively sense of gratitude for the very close cooperation both Manchoukuo and China have been extending to Japan ever since the beginning of the war.

"There is one thing which must be done by Japan, Manchoukuo, and China if they are to hope at all that the ideal for which they are working may be a practical reality, and that is to bring the war to a victorious end. I have a conviction that all the energies of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China should be devoted to the achievement of the goal of triumphing over America and Britain.

"The task before the 100,000,000 people of Japan in the present phase of the war is to bring to perfection the structure enabling our country to be absolutely certain of final victory over our adversaries. I am convinced that Manchoukuo and China, in their full realization that the war would alter the face of not only East Asia but likewise the whole world, will collaborate in the closest possible manner with Japan in the matter of bringing the war to a conclusively successful end."

"Japan, Manchoukuo and China should effect still closer relations in order to destroy the Anglo-American powers for the early establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and subsequent world peace," declared General Senjuro Hayashi.

The gist of his speech follows:

"It is a matter for congratulation that Japan, Manchoukuo and China have been proceeding hand in hand for the completion of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by ever stabilizing their relations since the joint declaration issued two years ago today.

"Geographically, historically and economically, the three Powers are inseparably united and I believe that it is only natural that they should proceed as if in one body, sharing pleasures and sorrows alike.

"We, the entire people of East Asia, are deeply impressed with the unparalleled and brilliant war results achieved by the Japanese Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, ousting and destroying Anglo-American influences which for several hundred years imposed themselves in this part of the world.

"We must realize, however, that the world today stands at a turning point and that difficulties lie in the path of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Under these circumstances the Asia Development League, by inviting various representative organs in Japan, Manchoukuo and China connected with the East Asia Development Movement, recently held a convention in Tokyo in order to discuss effective measures for the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"On this second anniversary of the Three-Power Joint Declaration, we sincerely wish that the three nations will effect still closer ties and cooperate for the complete destruction of the Anglo-American influence and resolutely march forward in establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere thus contributing the cause of realizing a permanent world peace."

Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, in his address asserted that the main object of the Sino-Japanese Basic Pact is not only to settle the China Affair reasonably, but also to eliminate seeds for any such unfortunate incidents in the future.

The joint declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo and China is based on the principle of the well-known Konoye statement and that of President Wang Ching-wei and aims at the maintenance of friendly relations among the three nations as well as for their joint defense, Ambassador Hsu declared.

In conclusion, he added that the people of Japan and China are determined to crush Britain and the United States in this War of Greater East Asia for the security of East Asia.

The following is the text of the declaration made at the East Asia National Rally:

"Since we were granted the gracious Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain, one full year is about to be completed. The Sacred Fire of War is now aglow throughout the whole universe with the entire 1,000,000,000 people of Asia up in arms for the liberation of mankind.

"This day two years ago, Japan, China and Manchoukuo made an epochal declaration, a declaration which made the blood of Britain and the United States invaders of Asia—curdle. Time and opportunity knocked at the door of Asia for all inhabitants to unite into one.

"Respecting the national characteristics of each nation, Japan, Manchoukuo and China joined hands under the common banner of the construction of a New Order in East Asia based upon high morality for the explicit purpose of realizing the ideal of universal brotherhood to enable all nations to enjoy their proper places in the sun—the lofty principle underlying the foundation of the Japanese Empire.

"The immediate object of the unity of the three Powers is to make them the kernel of a permanent peace in East Asia with the ultimate aim of contributing to an enduring world peace. Thus, the success or failure of the current crusade not only will shape the future destiny of all Asiatic peoples, but also will affect vitally the future of all mankind.

"It is for this very reason that loyal Japanese officers and men are engaged in furious battles in the north and south, while every soul behind the lines, surmounting all difficulties, is serving courageously the cause of the nation.

"Forced to drink the bitter cup of defeat, both Great Britain and the United States, arch enemies of Asia, are attempting to make the current war one of attrition to bring exhaustion and destruction upon all Asiatic countries and to throw the entire world into utter confusion and in order to seize the hegemony of the world and enslave Asiatic peoples by employing all available man, material and plutocratic power.

"In no way can the ambitions of Britain and the United States, based upon iniquities be reconciled with the lofty ideals of Japan's Imperial Way.

"Therefore, be it declared before the eyes of the world that we are determined unshakable to carry on the present crusade until our war aim have been achieved completely for the honor and pride of Asia."

The following resolution also was passed by the East Asia National Rally:

"Be it resolved:

"1. That the whole nation, by mobilizing its total power, and through the exercise of perseverance, shall put its shoulder to the wheel of the current crusade with might and maintain in order to crush the Anglo-American powers.

"2. That Japan, China and Manchoukuo, in line with the principles of the three-power Joint Declaration, shall proceed with the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and

"3. That the three Powers, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the oneness of Asia, shall proceed with the construction of an Asia based upon high morality with the ultimate objective of the establishment of a permanent world peace as speedily as possible."

A further resolution expressed the wholehearted appreciation of the entire nation for the tremendous struggle being made by Japanese officers and men at all fronts.

BIG EVENTS TO MARK DEC. 8 ANNIVERSARY

Rule Aid Agencies Will Hold Lectures and Exhibitions —Program Described

Commemorating the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, lecture meetings and exhibitions will be held under the auspices of the Government, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association during the one-week period between December 5 and 11, it was learned Monday.

On December 8, a national meeting will be held from 2 p.m. within the compounds of the Yasukuni Shrine with more than 35,000 delegates representing various organizations throughout the nation participating. Similar meetings will also be held at leading cities throughout the nation.

Exhibitions Slated

Meanwhile, beginning from December 1, various exhibitions will be held in Tokyo at leading department stores in which many war photographs relating to the War of Greater East Asia as well as various data will be shown to the public.

Various movements in connection with "how to win the War of Greater East Asia" will be observed during the one-week period. The main movements will include the movement for strengthening aid to soldiers, the movement for increased national savings and the movement for the encouragement of people connected with the nation's vital war industries. In addition, the movement for strengthening air defense will be observed during the period between December 5 and 20, it was further learned.

From 10 a.m. on December 7, a memorial service for the War of Greater East Asia's war dead will be solemnized at the Hibiya Public Hall.

A "Destroy Anglo-America" lecture meeting will also be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6 p.m. on December 8.

An exhibition will be held at the Hibiya Library for four days starting December 5 in which various data relating to the War of Greater East Asia will be shown to the general public, it was said.

Key Events Listed

A list of some of the leading events follows:

Lecture meetings at 120 points throughout the nation (November 25, to December 7)
Children's meeting at Kyoritsu Kaikan (1 p.m. December 5)
Lecture meeting on science at Gunjin Kaikan (Afternoon of December 6)
Lecture and music at Gunjin Kaikan (Evening of December 6)
Great Naval Battles Exhibit, lectures, motion pictures at Mitsukoshi Hall (December 6 and 8)
Rally of Overseas Chinese at Hiko Kan (December 7)
Entertainment meeting in gratitude to Imperial Forces at Hibiya Public Hall (1 p.m. December 7)
Entertainment meeting in gratitude to Imperial Forces at Tokyo Gekijo (12:30 p.m. December 9)
Motion Pictures of the War of Greater East Asia at leading theaters in 22 cities throughout the nation (No admission fee) (Morning of December 8)
A meeting in praise of the Army at the Kabukiza (Noon December 8)
A meeting in praise of the Air Arm at the Yurakuza (12:30 p.m. December 8)
A meeting in praise of the Navy at the Tokyo Gekijo (12:30 p.m. December 8)
A meeting in praise of the mothers of the Wild Eagles at Gunjin Kaikan (Noon December 8)
A national meeting of the people at Yasukuni Shrine (2 p.m. December 8)
Lectures at various universities in Tokyo (December 10)
Lecture meeting at Hibiya Public Hall (Evening December 8)

THAILAND CENTRAL BANK TO OPEN THIS MONTH

Will Be Capitalized at 20,000,000 Baht, All Paid-Up by Government

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BANGKOK, November 29.—The Central Bank of Thailand will open for business on December 10, the anniversary day of the promulgation of the Constitution of Thailand, it was announced by the Thai Government.

The Central Bank under Presidency of Prince Wiwathanachai Chaiyan will be capitalized at 20,000,000 Baht, all paid up by the Thai Government.

The Central Bank of Thailand will be situated in the former building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Bangkok, the dispatch concluded.

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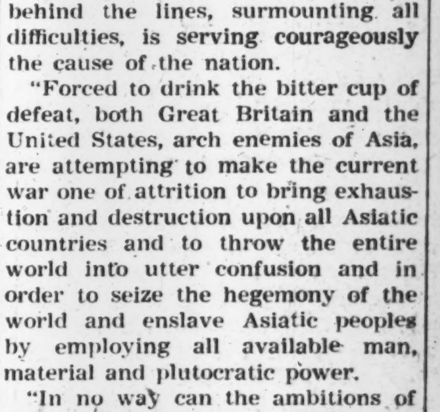

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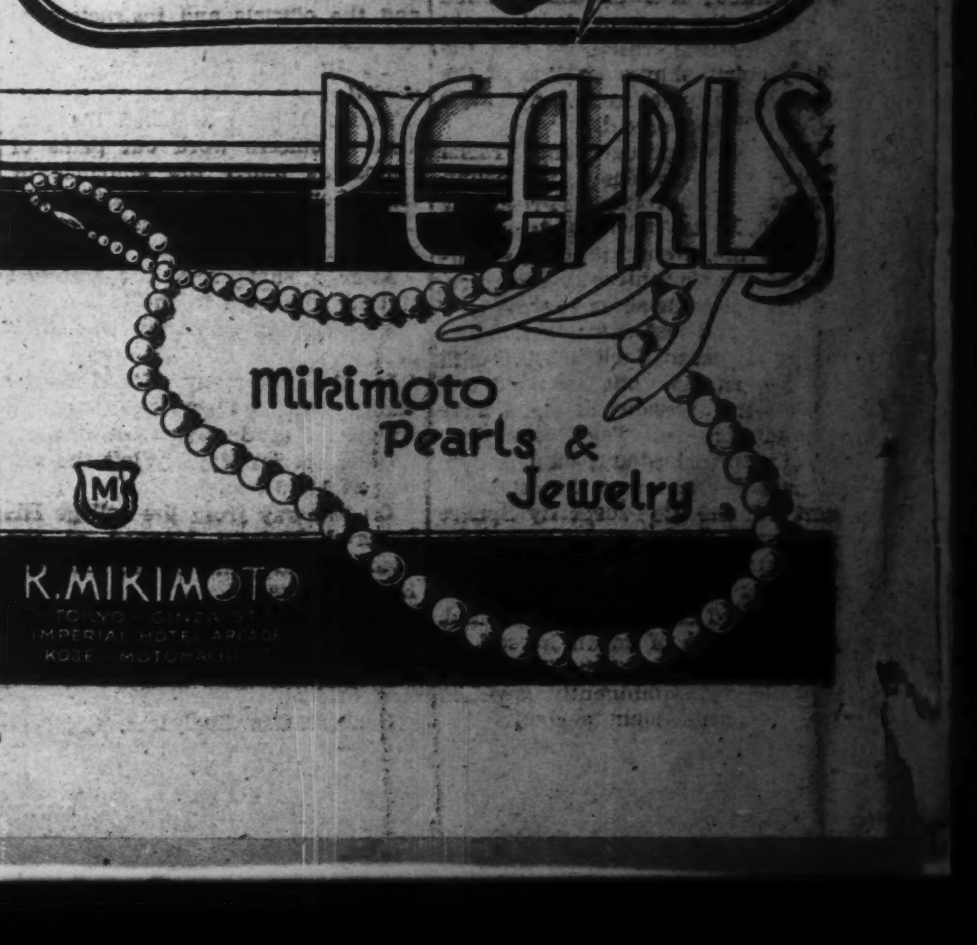

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NIPPON-REICH GAME SUNDAY SUCCESSFUL

Capacity Crowd Sees Thrilling Handball Match at Meiji Shrine Field

The international handball game between Nippon and Germany played on the Meiji Shrine field Sunday morning resulted in a close victory for the Nippon team who defeated their opponents by the score of 8 goals to 7.

The game was played in ideal weather before a capacity crowd of interested spectators who were treated to a battle royal, the outcome being held in doubt until the final minute of play. The condition of the field hampered play on both sides but nevertheless play of a high standard prevailed. The winners gave a more polished display and it was their excellent team-work that won the day for them.

Plucky Fight Put Up

The losers on the other hand put up a plucky fight and although they lacked the finished play of their opponents they gave a brilliant display of individual play. Both the German inside left and inside right were right on top of their form, the former leading the scoring on both sides by accounting for four goals single-handed while his running mate netted two. Bernstein, the burly German center-forward, was greatly handicapped by the treacherous surface of the field and coupled with the fact that the Nippon defense were checking him too well did not do as well as was generally expected. However, he scored one good goal and had bad luck with a few more shots which a less agile goalie than Shimada would certainly have let through. The German defense was extremely sound and fine checking by Fink and Handge was largely responsible for the low scoring on the part of the scoring on the part of the Nippon forwards in the first half. Soff and Mattern both played a hard game with the former making some brilliant interceptions.

For the winning side the honors of the day went to S. Shimada who was outstanding in goal. He pulled off a number of miraculous saves and his keen anticipating was a revelation. In attack the scoring was evenly divided with K. Shimada, Takahashi and Captain Takashima each obtaining two goals apiece, and Arimoto, center half, accounting for the other.

The game opened with Nippon attacking strongly and before a minute of play had elapsed Miyazaki tested Mosaner with a hot shot which the latter saved. Play shifted to the other end and Bernstein's attempt from 20 yards was neatly blocked by Shimada. An infringement on the part of the German team gave the winners a chance but Miyazaki's shot sailed over the cross-bar. The German inside right finally opened the scoring when he beat Shimada with a beautiful shot into the corner of the net, but Nippon came right back with a goal through K. Shimada to put both teams on even terms again.

Nippon forged into the lead when K. Shimada netted his second straight goal, following a good bit on combining on the part of the front line. After five minutes of even play Miyazaki gave his side a three to one lead with a drive from the edge of the shooting circle. At this stage the winners were clearly outplaying their opponents and it looked like a runaway victory for them, but the Germans came back strong and scored twice in rapid succession to tie up the game again.

Bernstein obtained the first one with a brilliant two handed shot that beat Shimada completely and the German inside left followed suit with a long shot that lodged in the right corner of the goal. Play was fiercely contested at this stage and finally a breakaway on the part of the German forwards enabled the German inside right to net with a deft shot that caught Shimada flat-footed. No further scoring took place and the first half ended with the German eleven leading by the score of 4 goals to 3.

Comeback Is Staged

In the second half the winners staged a brilliant comeback and aided by fine combining on the part of their forwards managed to net on five occasions while holding their opponents to three goals. On resuming play after the interval, the Nippon team scored the equalizer in two minutes through Arimoto, the center-half who came up the field to back up the forwards.

A smart run down the wing saw Leudde-Nurath in possession but his shot which entered the net was disallowed because of an infringement. Takahashi, speedy Nippon forward, staged a clean breakaway at this stage, but his shot was blocked by Mosaner, who made a sensational save. The German side left in turn tested Shimada with two long shots from the 25-yard mark but the Japanese goalie gathered them in easily. After eleven minutes of play Takahashi gave his side the lead again with a shot that gave Mosaner no chance to save.

A smart bit of work in which Soff figured prominently gave the German inside right a chance, and the clever German inside made good with a drive from close quarters. Captain Takashima who was being checked only too well by Handge and Fink managed to work himself clear and he made no mistake with his shot, to give his side a 6 to 5 lead. Takahashi netted again but an offside called before the shot nullified his efforts. Takashima again came into the limelight when he out-smarted the entire German defense to score again to give his side a comfortable lead.

The lanky German inside left who was playing well, came through with his third goal of the match, a powerful shot from 20 yards that caught goalie Shimada napping, and he set the spectators wild when he duplicated his feat two minutes later to tie up the score at 7 goals all. Excitement ran high as only a few minutes of play remained and a draw seemed certain but Miyazaki who had not scored all morning came through with the all important goal that gave Nippon their first victory in international handball.

Following the opening ceremony, a ladies exhibition match was played between the Nihon Taiso and the Omiya Koji teams which resulted in a victory for the former by the score of 1 goal to nil. Following the games, a closing ceremony was held in which Matsuzo Nagai gave a short address and His Excellency, the German Ambassador Eugen Ott presented souvenirs to the two teams. Following this a reception was held at the German Embassy from 4:30 p.m. attended by over 200 persons.

Brothers in Sports and in Arms

Both the Japanese and German athletes who participated in the thrilling international handball match Sunday morning at the Meiji Jingu field are seen above proving to the cameraman and to the world that Japan and Germany stand united.

Wounded British Lion Tries Hard To Turn Tide of War in Its Favor

Kamimura Declares Japanese Must Not Slacken in Their Efforts Until Final Victory Is Won; Explains Enemy's Efforts

Shinichi Kamimura, Japanese Charges d'Affaires in London at the time of the outbreak of the current war and at present head of the Bureau of Political Affairs in the Foreign Office in an article contributed to the Yomiuri-Hochi states emphatically that in view of the desperate, frantic efforts made by Britain and the United States, Japan must make every effort to increase its productive strength toward winning final victory.

In the same article Mr. Kamimura discloses the emotions, reactions and hardship of the Japanese officials and others who were in Britain at the time of the outbreak of the present hostilities. He makes interesting revelations concerning the false propaganda and other measures that the British authorities were forced to resort to in order to arouse the British people against Japan and he tells of the joy of the interned Japanese in hearing of the smashing, startling victories won by the Rising Sun Forces.

His article follows:

"Toward the latter part of November, 1941, we Japanese who were in England clearly saw that the Japanese-American negotiations were already on the verge of rupture as the result of the stubborn, arrogant and erratic attitude of the United States. Prior to this on July 26 the negotiations on Japanese-British relations had apparently been given up by the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Trade Agreement and the proclamation of the freezing law. Subsequent to this, in the middle of August, Prime Minister Churchill conferred with President Roosevelt somewhere on the Atlantic and gave out the Atlantic Charter, whereby Japanese-British relations hung on the outcome of the Japanese-American negotiations. On November 10, on the occasion of a banquet in honor of the newly-appointed Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House, Prime Minister Churchill said, 'Should hostilities break out between Japan and Britain, Britain is prepared to make her declaration of war within one hour.'

"Britain's attitude toward the Japanese Embassy in London was exceedingly cold, no earnestness whatever being manifested with regard to questions under negotiation. Worse yet, the British authorities would not permit Embassy funds to be drawn out from frozen assets or allow remittances from Tokyo.

"In the face of such a situation, charged with the responsibility of the Embassy during Ambassador Shigemitsu's absence in Tokyo, I secretly ordered all preparations to be made in case matters came to the worst. During all this time, we hoped that the Japan-American-British conflict would not be commenced negatively but that Japan would plunge forward in a positive offensive. The plan for peaceful entry into Thailand to counter the ABCD blockade ring, centered around Singapore, would not, we clearly knew, be silently overlooked by Britain, and consequently war was certain to follow.

Hoped For Initiative

"The matter of gravest concern to us at the time was the possibility of Britain and America taking the initiative in the declaration of war and thus placing Japan in a defensive position. Our hopes were that Japan would play the first hand for the sake of world peace, for the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and for the liberation of the races of Greater East Asia, as it was quite evident to us that crafty America was procrastinating for an opportune moment to commence hostilities.

"Japan's declaration of war against the United States and Britain was broadcast late on the night of December 7, the difference in time in Japan and England accounting for the broadcast of the news on the 7th instead of the 8th. On December 8, Prime Minister Churchill's message of declaration of war against Japan was relayed to the Japanese Embassy from the British Foreign Office. We did not turn over the Embassy quarters but were interned there, with an aggregate number of 50 to 60 policemen keeping watch over us daily. The Embassy staff unpacked their small suitcases and rearranging the furniture tried to make themselves as comfortable as possible. This sort of life continued for seven months.

"On December 9, the Daily Telegraph published the Imperial Rescript of the declaration of war and Japan's last memorandum to the United States, and from this we were able to learn for the first time the real situation at the time of the outbreak of the war. Probably fearing to have the general British public become cognizant with Japan's fair and just contentions, all of the British newspapers, including the Times which had hitherto been considered as a sort of an official chronicler for all such documents, kept strict silence.

"During internment, as we were free to listen to the radio and read the papers, we were able to learn of the sinking of the battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse, the fall of Hongkong, Manila and Singapore, Naval Battle off Java, occupation of Manila and all other successive Japanese victories. Our life of imprisonment was not at all gloomy, for our hearts were cheered by the joyous news.

"The British newspapers expressed admiration at the bravery and courage of Japanese men, even though enemies, and they involuntarily praised the spirit of Bushido shown at the time of the naval battle off Malay, a very strange phenomena as compared to the insulting articles against Japan and the belittlement of Japan's power in the prewar newspapers. Finally the British government felt the necessity of arousing inimical spirit and hatred of the Japanese in the hearts of the British people and therefore they resorted to dastardly measures of spreading false propaganda. Such basely unfounded propaganda as the so-called Hongkong outrages against the British by the Japanese Forces was announced by Foreign Secretary Eden in the Lower House. Since then impetus has been given to counter-propaganda against Japan, the British authorities endeavoring by such base propaganda to fan the fires of hatred toward the Japanese in the hearts of the British people.

Great Hardship Undergone

"Due to the spread of such false propaganda, the Japanese interned on the Isle of Man were subjected to great hardship and privations. Though learning of this through the papers, we were powerless to do anything as we were cut off from all communications with them. The spreading of such despicable propaganda finally greatly affected the parents and wives of the many tens of thousands of British prisoners in Hongkong, Singapore and other regions of Greater East Asia so that a part of the British people, somewhat agitated, protested to the government, causing the government to come out with the announcement that conditions had improved in Hongkong or give out the news immediately following occupation in small doses in an attempt to remedy false propaganda that had gone too far. Of course, the only falsehood corrected was the Hongkong situation, the propaganda to rouse hatred of the Japanese still being continued. Our life of internment became more and more difficult. On July 18 the office of the Japanese Embassy was handed over to the Swiss Legation, the Swiss being the guardians of Japanese rights in England, and we remained in this condition until we sailed for home.

"At 1:00 p.m. on December 7, the BBC London radio station broadcast, 'Japanese transports are advancing northwest in the Gulf of Siam.' We knew that war was inevitable but did not imagine that this transport was the first step toward the outbreak of hostilities. The report was that the truth of the situation was now under investigation. The impression left with the listeners was that the Japanese transports were making their way to French Indo China near the border of Thailand. The opening of hostilities between Japan, the United States and Britain was imminent, but we were gravely apprehensive that Japan might be on the defensive by the impression given us. We, in London, completed our preparations and knowing that grave consequence would follow any hasty and ill-considered action on our part, remained composed outwardly and restrained ourselves.

"That night the announcer at the BBC radio station began the news broadcast, 'a report has been received that the Japanese Navy is attacking Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. We could not believe the truth of the historic broadcast. What we had believed impossible had come to pass. Upon assurance that we had not misheard, that Hawaii had been attacked, I felt that all was well. The one cloud of anxiety that had hung over my heart had been swept clean.

"I hurried from my residence to the Embassy office, and the rest of the staff gathered in rapid succession. We silently disposed of important papers that had been left to the last, finishing everything before break of day. The composed and alert action of the Embassy staff was certainly worthy of praise.

Critical Position Stressed

"Thus, resorting to fake propaganda, Britain attempted to kill two birds with one stone, by inciting hatred and anger of the people toward Japan on the one hand while, on the other, by enhancing the fighting spirit of its people. Britain must have succeeded in arousing the public to the realization of the critical position she had been pushed in by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, because for the first time in the history of the world, the bill for the mobilization of women was passed by the Parliament without much objection while war production was greatly boosted.

"Britain successfully enlisted some 4,500,000 men either to be sent to the front lines or to be stationed for the defense of the homeland during the last two years and three months, that is from the outbreak of the European War to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. It was not only successful in organizing a large military force, but the munitions industry was expanded, by switching the peacetime industry to the wartime industry and by enlarging the existing munitions factories. It is not an exaggeration to say that all the British youths were either called to the colors or mobilized to work in the munitions factories. It is a common remark that if a young man is seen on the street either in a torn military uniform or in an ordinary suit, he is surely a deserter. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, Britain had no other means to increase her productive efficiency but to mobilize women to do manual labor. The bill for the mobilization of women was passed by the Parliament and was immediately put into effect at the end of December last year. According to the same bill, all the unmarried women between the age of 20 and 30 are liable to be drafted to work at various places attached to the Army Navy and Air ministries or at munitions factories. Married women are not exempted from mobilization. For the women over thirty vocational guidance is also conducted, under the same bill. On May 2 this year, the Minister of Labor, Ernest Bevin, boasted that out of 33,300,000 men and women, in the ages ranging from 14 to 64, already 22,000,000 were mobilized either for the army or munitions factories. Again, sometime in October, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison proudly stated that Britain far excelled other countries in the production ratio per person. Thus Britain, set up the wartime labor mobilization system to meet the increasing demand for labor.

Wartime Production Increased

"The mobilization of labor is apparently increasing the productive efficiency by 15 to 20 per cent. While the peacetime industry has been curtailed extremely, every possible effort is being made to increase wartime production. Prior to the war, in the shipbuilding industry, 450,000 tons were annually built, but at present it has been increased to 1,200,000 tons. The above-tonnage does not include the building of warships. The increase in production is most noteworthy in the construction of airplanes and tanks, which are being built at the rate of 2,000 and 1,500 respectively every month. The rate surpasses the number before the European War by 10 to 20 per cent.

"As for the agricultural industry, over 14,500,000 acres are now under cultivation while the cultivated land was no more than 8,510,000 acres before the European War. Compared with the 12,000,000 acres which was under cultivation during the last World War, the present acreage exceeds that of the first World War by 2,500,000 acres. It is needless to say that the increase in wartime industries has been made only possible at the expense of peacetime industries. The production of yarn is being reduced by four or five per cent. The production of some commodities including cameras, films, glasses, watches, safety razors and soap boxes has been extremely curtailed or entirely stopped. It is now extremely difficult to buy those commodities in Britain. Recently the size of safety razors being fixed, only a certain kind of blade is being distributed. It is rather ironical that the production of coal has been reduced by 27,000,000 metric tons, because before the war Britain produced 227,000,000 metric tons of coal annually but now the maximum production does not exceed 200,000,000 metric tons. It is evident that in Britain labor is being utilized to its full capacity. However, the Japanese must be warned that the British, in full realization of the importance of the expansion of productivity, will exert every possible means to drive their efforts to the utmost.

The people's extreme efforts to bring about victory to their side is well manifested in their monetary contribution to the government. In 1938, the national income was 4,500,000,000 pounds and the expenditures were 1,300,000,000 pounds, but last year the income mounted to 6,300,000,000 pounds while the expenditures went up to 4,200,000,000 pounds. In 1938, the government revenue was 950,000,000 pounds but this year it totalled 2,600,000,000 pounds. The increase in government expenditures was met by means of additional taxation, by the curtailment of the people's purchasing power and by enforcing savings. Thus, the British government is endeavoring to conduct every possible anti-inflationary measure.

Taxation Extremely Heavy

"In regard to taxation, out of every pound (20 shillings), 10 shillings, that is, just half of it, must be paid out as tax. Before the war, the rate of taxation was much lower, only five shillings and a half out of every pound being collected as tax. Besides the regular tax, an additional tax is levied on the people, making a total tax of 19 shillings and half out of every pound. Those whose annual income is 100,000 pounds have only 6,000 pounds left as net income after they pay their share of taxes. Those who are earning more than 2,000 pounds annually, are forced to contribute 50 per cent of their income as defense contribution. According to the common view that it is unloyal to make profits in time of war, all commercial profits are very heavily taxed, with exactly 100 per cent of all profit to be paid to the government. However, it was lately decided that 20 per cent of the collected profit tax is to be returned to the payer after the termination of the war, which may be used as a fund to re-establish former peacetime industries.

"The efforts of the British in carrying out the war to a successful end, should never be slighted. They seem to be ever ready to endure all hardships and adversities in order to attain their final goal. Their power of endurance has kept up their spirit even in the defeat of Flanders and in the continuous air-raids by the Germans. Instead of being crushed, they courageously stood up and prepared for another offensive in North Asia.

"On our part, it is not the time to be intoxicated by our brilliant victories. The more victories Japan achieves, the tighter the girdles should be tightened. No efforts should be too great to build one more warship, one more tank and one more airplane. At present Britain has reached her extremity of production, while the United States will not be able to expand her productivity further with the manpower of 130,000,000 population. We should not be afraid of the American productive efficiency as proclaimed by astronomical numbers. However, we must be ever on the alert not to slacken in our efforts for increase of production. We must be careful not to blow out the light of victory which is shining brightly on Japan. We must be united into one fighting body with firm determination to crush the British and Americans and to drive them out of the stage of battle. We should be aware that the enemy is not a weakling, and moreover that they are determined to fight to the end. The current war is not one to be won easily. Therefore, every conceivable effort of the people is indispensable to bring the war to ultimate victory."

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49 YOUTHS GRADUATED FROM TRAINING CAMP

Aoki, Tani Send Congratulatory Messages to Students; Stress Heavy Responsibility

A total of 49 students graduated Sunday from the Training Camp attached to the Overseas Japanese Central Association at Amanuma, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

At the commencement ceremony, in which diplomas were granted to 21 students in Class A, 27 in Class B and one special student, congratulatory addresses by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and Masayuki Tani, Foreign Minister, were read by proxies.

In his opening address, Toshio Shiratori, President of the Overseas Japanese Central Association, stressed the heavy responsibility now placed upon the graduates and exhorted them to exert their utmost in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere with the knowledge and stalwart will acquired through their training at the camp.

The graduates are scheduled to leave shortly for Thailand, French Indo-China, the Philippines and New Guinea.

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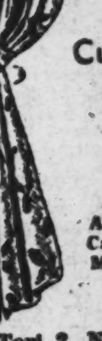

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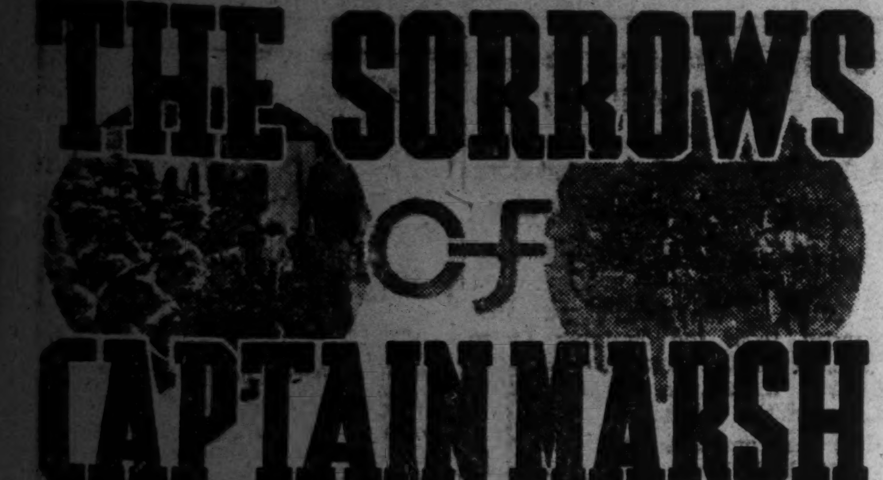


THE SORROWS OF CAPTAIN MARSH

From His Diary Of The Philippine Campaign

(Continued From Saturday)

Like a limbless sea animal I wriggled about the cellar looking for food. A can touched my bare knee. But with both arms disabled, I did not know how to open it. Then I noticed that it was an opened can of corned beef. It must have been left by the man who shot me.

Pushing down the can with my knee, I began to lick the corned beef that fell out on the ground. I licked and swallowed down the food like a mad dog. Tears rushed down on the soiled food, so pitiful and wretched did I feel about myself.

I wouldn't be seen now by Polly for anything, I thought. Then suddenly the most brilliant time of my life came back to me. It was the glorious graduation ceremony at Westpoint in 1933. That was the year when our enemies, Germany and Japan, withdrew from the League of Nations. President Roosevelt had addressed us with a stern and grave expression.

"You young officers who now leave this academy with no other ambition than to uphold by the name of God the honor of our country and the glorious traditions of the American army, in you I see the true American spirit worthy of our country, the United States of America." the President had said. But to me now, I did not care for such things as spirit or tradition, I wanted medicine to stop the blood that kept on oozing out. I wanted a good first aid treatment and a cozy bed. Wasn't it my natural right that I, who had fulfilled my duties as a soldier, should ask for these as a human being?

I was so absorbed in my misfortune that I did not hear the sound of footsteps above me. The footsteps came nearer to the cellar door, which was soon opened without trouble.

I looked up toward the door. The glaring sunlight struck my eyes. Morning had come before I was aware of it.

When my eyes got used to the strong light, I saw before me a young Filipino soldier. I faced him with as much dignity as possible. But in my heart I was extremely glad to see him, who I noticed from the insignia on his collar was a soldier in the 20th Regiment of the Filipino Army.

After saluting me, he blurted out, "It was I who shot you last night. I was so frightened, I had no time to see or think. I am sorry."

I nodded big-heartedly and with dignity. "You thought that I was an enemy?"

"No, it wasn't that. You see, I was hiding here with no wish to fight. It made no difference whether a Japanese or an American soldier came. But when you came in, I felt that if I didn't I would be shot. I was just scared. That was all." There was a grin on his face.

"You said you didn't care to fight? That is possible when the outcome of the war is already known before the fight. It was so in my case. But you are different. You are well and have a weapon. You can still fight."

"Yes, sir. As long as I have the will to fight, I would fight even if I had no arms or legs. But I don't want to fight."

I was greatly hurt by the words of this dark-skinned soldier.

"Don't forget that the American military laws are strict. What's the idea of saying that you don't want to fight when you are perfectly able to do so? Aren't you an American soldier?"

"Yes, sir. I am a Filipino soldier in the American Army," he answered cooly and stared at me. I felt so disgusted, I felt like spitting out.

"Explain why you don't want to fight."

"Yes sir. Yesterday, our regiment was destroyed in only ten minutes by the Japanese tank corps. The tank corps stormed into us, who were resting on the road. We were so taken by surprise that we had no time to take our guns even. I really thought that we were all going to be killed. But. . . ."

"But," he continued after a slight pause, "the Japanese Army instantly stopped shooting when they saw us Filipino soldiers standing blankly with no signs of fighting. And that was all."

"Didn't they do anything more"

"No. Nothing more. They left us and advanced southward."

"That can't be."

"But that's true. That was why I lost my will to fight."

I felt strange. Was there such a thing as warring without killing the enemy in the Orient? I could not understand.

He said again, "After all, the Japanese Army was not the enemy of us Filipinos. I lost all wish to fight the Japanese soldiers."

"Say! Look at your own uniform. You're a downright American soldier."

"That's true. But before that I am a Filipino."

I was silent. I did not know what to say. Seeing me silent, he stretched out his hand, as though he was going to lead me to the steps.

"What are you going to do?"

"Please go up the steps."

Now I knew what he was up to.

"Wait!" I gasped.

"What is it?" His eyes shone at me. I was desperate. If I had a whip, I would have whipped the haughty brown-faced rascal.

"So you're going to sell your superior."

"Oh no. I am not going to sell you," he answered distinctly. "This is the expression of my last respect to you Americans who have been our guides till now. If you with your high rank should be seen by some other Filipinos, you'll have to lose all face as an American officer. You might even be killed. The only place where you will be protected now is the Japanese Army."

I felt myself completely beaten. So this was the true aspect of the friendship that was supposed to have been existing between my country and the Philippines for the past several decades.

Sad and despondent, I ascended the steps heavily. At the entrance to the garage stood two short Japanese soldiers.

December 25. Today is Christmas. I was walking this afternoon along the boulevard connecting St. Ellis and Helona, together with a large number of Filipino soldiers. I was the only one white among all the brown and ruddy faces. They and I were prisoners. But they were not forced prisoners. They might be called volunteer prisoners. On their faces was shining a strange light as though they were filled with the hope that a bright future awaited them at Helona. Some were even humming light Filipino ballads.

But I . . . only I was an exception. The fracture on my right arm and the wound on my left arm, to which the Japanese Army surgeon had given treatment an hour ago acting terribly. Besides this physical pain, what hurt me was that these brown-faced Filipinos paid no attention to me.

They talked together of their homes and joked with each other. However, there was always a barrier between them and me. They all stared at me, but none tried to talk to me. I walked alone in silence.

We had gone about five kilometers from St. Ellis. The head of the file became noisy and the soldiers began to move to the side of the road. Being taller than they. I was soon able to find out the cause.

A Japanese troop came marching toward us. Then the rumbling of cannon came to my ears. These were followed by a supply truck, which was obviously a 1941 Ford. A yellow star showed out distinctly on the body of the truck. Evidently, it had belonged to the American Army till only yesterday.

Atop the American-made truck sat a Filipino soldier beside a Japanese, who apparently was a non-commissioned officer. Stretching his hand confidently and proudly before him, the Filipino soldier was talking with the Japanese officer. He seemed to be guiding the ever advancing Japanese Army.

The Japanese non-commissioned officer smiled back pleasantly at the Filipino. The Filipino smiled too. In a while the two smiling figures came near me, after the cannon. At that instant, the Filipino noticed me in the stream of prisoners. Our eyes met.

"Hello, captain! How are you?" Waving his muscular arm, he yelled out at me. It was El. He who was my servant in Manila and who had unexpectedly given me food and shelter last night was now passing by me on a truck with a Japanese officer. I looked back at him. In the disappearing figure, I felt that I saw it all, and I became unutterably lonely. Not knowing what to do with myself, the only American in the group, I marched silently in the stream of brown-colored prisoners along the boulevard toward Helona. (Ichiro Miyazaki—From Sunday Mainichi)

Big Men of Science

Dr. Mataro Nagayo

In the early part of the present century, there was a professor in the Department of Medical Science of Tokyo Imperial University, to whom pathology was a source of satisfaction and comfort. He was a man of vision and was always engulfed in research work. He was taller than the average Japanese, and very serious in feature and bearing. A man of few words, he did not seem to be genial or affable, but in reality he was sympathetic, generous, considerate, tolerant and big hearted and his assistants and pupils were passionately attached to him.

The professor knew full well that students of pathology often find their work dry, weary and cheerless, but it was not rare that he required of them that they should work at their subject of dissection till midnight. And when the work was done properly and well, it was to him an occasion of great satisfaction and delight.

He was well off, and held a spree now and then, inviting his assistants and pupils. For this purpose, he usually spent all the salary he received from the university every month. In spending his income in this manner, he was not like a politician who spends his money with an ulterior motive. He was a man of sincerity and with singleness of purpose. Twice he declined to accept the position of Minister of Education because he deemed that he was born to be a scientist and professor and was destined to die as such.

Doctor and Baron

Such was the personality and character of the late Dr. Baron Mataro Nagayo, who died in August, 1941, at the age of 64. Some of the important positions he held during his career were: President of Tokyo Imperial University; Director of the Infectious Disease Research Institute; President of the Cancer Research Society; member of the Board of Directors of the Physical and Chemical Research Institute. As a scientist, he was responsible for the extermination of tsutsugamuchi disease, or Japanese river-fever, which once initiated a reign of terror in the northeastern part of Japan.

Born in April, 1878, as the third son of Baron Sensai Nagayo, well-known medical administrator, at Surugadai, Kanda ward, Tokyo, he was brought up under the inexorable dictate of his stern father to become a medical scientist and administrator succeeding to the profession of his ancestors. The successive heads of the Nagayo family had been from generation to generation scholars, and devoted to the promotion of medical science in Japan. They have been particularly interested in the prevention of infectious diseases. It was a matter of course, therefore, that the late Dr. Mataro Nagayo followed very much the same course.

Sensai Nagayo, father of the late Dr. Mataro Nagayo followed very much the same course.

Sensai Nagayo, father of the late Dr. Mataro Nagayo, was a man of stern personality and brought up his children very rigorously. His word of honor was a law unto itself, and his children trembled under his discipline.

Young Days

Sensai Nagayo was one of the most influential government officials but he did not allow young Mataro to enjoy any privilege befitting to his social status. During the Meiji era (1868-1911), it was a fashion among well-to-do families in the upper class to send their young sons to Western countries to study, and his intimate friends advised him to do the same, but he ignored the advice because he did not believe in such an educational method. There was the Peers' School, to which many high class families sent their sons, but he refused to send Mataro to that school even. Instead, he sent his son to the Seisoku Middle School, which was a private educational institution.

Young Nagayo first wanted to be a lawyer, and when he graduated from middle school in 1896 he entered the law department of the First Higher School, but the following year he was obliged to change to the medical course according to the wish of his father. After graduating from Higher School in 1900, he entered the medical department of Tokyo Imperial University and specialized in pathology. During his university days, he was one of the leading athletes, but contrary to the old saying that sports and high school standing are incompatible, he graduated from the university in 1904 with honor. After one year in the post graduate course, he was made an assistant in the pathological department to continue his study on the subject.

Treatise on Beriberi

Dr. Nagayo was quite unsettled during a period from 1904-1910, for he had to resign his post to serve the army, and on the following year when he was released from his military duty, he resumed his medical career as an assistant. One month later, he was promoted to the post of lecturer and two months later he was dispatched to Germany to study pathology in that country. Upon his return to Japan, he was made a lecturer once more, and in 1910 he was made a regular assistant-professor.

In 1911, Tokyo Imperial University conferred on him a Doctor's degree and made him a full fledged professor to take the chair of pathology. On the following year, he published an important treatise on beriberi at the general meeting of the Pathological Society.

In those days, beriberi was widespread in Japan and many prominent Japanese medical scientists were doing their best to find its cause, but in vain. It became definitely known, however, that the number of beriberi cases in the army was considerably reduced since rice, the principal diet, was replaced by barley.

In 1911, the late Dr. Nagayo published his findings on beriberi from the pathological angle, Dr. Tatsukichi Inada from the clinical angle and Dr. Yutaka Teruuchi from the chemistro-medical angle. On the other hand, Dr. Umetaro Suzuki of the Physical and Chemical Research Institute pointed out in 1910 that rice bran contained vitamin B, an important nutritive element. As the Japanese eat polished rice, which is stripped of bran in the process of polishing, the scientists obtained an important hint from the Dr. Suzuki's reports and began to make researches on the relation between beriberi and vitamin B. As the result, they finally arrived at the conclusion in 1925 that the disease was due to the lack of vitamin B.

Memorial Prizes

This was an important discovery and the Imperial Academy of Japan awarded the Prince Regent Wedding Memorial Prizes on Dr. Junjiro Shimazono and the other scientists named in appreciation of their labors. But it was Dr. Shimazono that conclusively pointed out in 1936 that it was the lack of vitamin B1 that really caused beriberi and that the cure of disease was possible by injecting it into the patient. It must be admitted, however, that in arriving at this conclusion, Dr. Shimazono owed much to the assistance of the late Dr. Nagayo.

One of the most important achievements of the late Dr. Nagayo was the cure of the tsutsugamushi-byo, the Japanese river-fever. The first investigation on this subject was made in 1878 by Prof. E. Baolz, a German medical scientist who was a professor at the Tokyo Medical School, and Dr. Seiya Kawakami. All that was known in those days about this disease was that it was spread by a kind of insect which infested the sandy area in the northeastern part of Japan. The disease was something like a critical case of typhoid fever and half of the patients usually died. The insects were about the size of fleas, but it was not known how they bred in the sand and what was the nature of the poisonous element in them. At any rate, they were so extremely dangerous that scientists had considerable difficulties in conducting researches on them, but a few professors at the medical department of the Tokyo Imperial University and the Medical College in Niigata Prefecture had been engaged in research work to some extent.

Dr. Nagayo on the Spot

The late Dr. Nagayo started his research on this subject in 1915. As a member of the board of directors on the Infectious Disease Research Institute beside being a professor of pathology at the Medical College of the Tokyo Imperial University, he was in a position to tackle this dangerous job. He visited Yamagata Prefecture, a district in the northeastern section of the mainland of Japan, accompanied by several competent scientists of the institute. It was a risky undertaking, but he was convinced that a thorough research was impossible unless he worked right on the spot.

Dr. Nagayo and the members of his party went to the center of the locality infested with the disease in spite of the risk. It was the right place for him to carry on the research work, but at the same time, the task was dangerous in the extreme. The method of research on the disease heretofore had been either an examination of the blood of the patient or a study of a monkey which had contracted the disease. Dr. Nagayo with his assistants, however, boldly entered the district to carry on their research, and visited the place more than 10 times for this purpose.

He published the result of his findings, but his theory on the disease was seriously disputed because some of the points in his treatise were not clear and conclusive. He, therefore, continued his research and finally clarified all the dubious points and reported the outcome of his investigation in detail to the medical world of Japan in 1924. According to his findings, there were five kinds of the tsutsugamuchi insect, and it was one of them that was really poisonous and spread the disease among the inhabitants. The insect had been a subject of research for about 60 years, and it required the late Dr. Nagayo 18 years to obtain the desired result.

Work on Cancer

Another important service the late Dr. Nagayo rendered to the medical world of Japan was the promotion of research work on cancer. He himself was one of the most serious research workers on this subject. This was natural because both his father and elder brother had died of the disease. His elder brother, Dr. Baron Shokichi Nagayo, who was also a distinguished medical scientist, was the first man in Japan who started a movement for the establishment of a cancer research society with a view to find the cause of the disease by a collective effort.

The organizing committee of the society met for the first time on March 10, 1908, at his home, and the society was inaugurated on April 2, the same year, at Tokyo Imperial University. The late Dr. Baron Tanemichi Aoyama, eminent scientist, was appointed to head the organization with Dr. Baron Shokichi Nagano as the chairman of the board of directors.

In Japan, the research on cancer has been very popular among medical scientists. In 1913, Dr. Katsusaburo Yamagiwa succeeded in growing a cancer on the ear of a rabbit by rubbing tar into it. His discovery was internationally recognized, with the result that the Imperial Academy of Japan granted him an academy prize and a similar organization in Germany also sent him a prize while the American Cancer Research Laboratory honored him by making him its honorary member

Stimulated by this success, many medical scientists started to make researches on cancer on a hypothesis that the disease was the result of irritation caused by some stimulus such as tobacco (nicotine) and liquor (alcohol) and so forth, but so far they have been unable to obtain satisfactory results. But in 1936, Dr. Takaoki Sasaki in collaboration with Mr. Tomisaburo Yoshida, his assistant, succeeded in growing cancer of the liver by injecting a certain chemical compound into a white rat or forcing it down through its mouth. He observed as he conducted the experiment repeatedly that the cancer developed and spread to the lung invariably as in the instance of human patients of the disease. By this discovery, Dr. Sasaki won the highest Imperial Academy prize.

Progress on Cancer

Cancer has been believed to be incurable, but the belief is due simply to the fact that the cause of the disease is still unknown. Despite such a notion, the Japanese scientists have been steadily gaining ground. Dr. Nagayo was one of the most earnest research workers on cancer, but, it had been growing increasingly difficult for him to concentrate his efforts on this subject, for he was constantly interrupted by many official businesses which usually beset a man in an important position like his. He had been the director of the Infectious Diseases Research Institute, the dean of the Medical College of Tokyo Imperial University, and at the same time President of the University, a member of the board of directors of the Physical and Chemical Research Institute, the president of the Cancer Research Society and so forth, and he had to look after the business of these institutions. This made it impossible for him to devote his time to sustained and concentrated research work as he did in former days.

Under the circumstances, he began to direct his attention to the establishment of various organs to facilitate students of cancer to conduct their research work under more favorable conditions. To him, the situation was something like a campaign against a mighty enemy, which was entrenched in a distant land over the sea, and in laying siege, on it was necessary for him to have a powerful fleet of warships and well trained men and officers.

Cancer Research Institutions

In 1929, he accepted the position of the president of the Cancer Research Society and five years later he finally succeeded in realizing the plan projected by the society to establish the Cancer Research Laboratory and a hospital. Through the good office of Dr. Joji Sakurai, a member of the Privy Council, the Hoonkai (a philanthropic organization of the Mitsui firm) contributed radium to the extent of ¥1,000,000. In establishing these institutions, Dr. Nagayo was the guiding spirit, and it may be said that they were brought into being by sheer dint of his noble personality and character. At any rate, he succeeded in creating a powerful fleet of battleships and in training many officers and men to lay siege on the enemy's stronghold.

The laboratory was first headed by him with many able Japanese authorities on cancer under him, including Dr. Tatsukichi Inada as the president of the hospital, Dr. Hiroshige Shioda as the director of the surgical department and Dr. Takaoki Sasaki as the adviser.

The population of Japan during the Nara period, that is more than 11 centuries ago, is estimated at 6,000,000. In the early part of the Yedo period (1603-1868), it increased to about 26,000,000. At the end of the period, the population was no more than 29,000,000. One of the most important factors responsible for this slow increase of population was the rampancy of smallpox in this country. As doctors had no knowledge of curing the disease or preventing its spread, it spread throughout the country unhindered in all generations, particularly during the Yedo period, and countless numbers of children lost their lives as the result.

Fighters Against Smallpox

The successive heads of the Nagayo family were medical scientists and administrators who were animated with a profound sense of charity, and devoted their lives to fighting against smallpox and other contagious diseases. Toshisato Nagayo, great grandfather of the late Dr. Mataro Nagayo, was the first doctor in Japan who successfully administered vaccination on the Japanese people as early as 1849 after suffering untold bitter experiences in gaining what little he could of the knowledge of Western medical science.

Dr Nagayo's grandfather died at the age of 35, but Sensai Nagayo, his father, who was brought up by his great grandfather, was an able scholar and medical scientist, was dispatched to Europe in 1876 to observe the condition of medical administration in the European countries. In Germany, he specially studied sanitary administration, which was based on medical science and designed to elevate the health condition of the German nation. He was deeply impressed by this system of administration, and when he returned to Japan two years later, he immediately went about the task of instituting the medical administration of the country after the German model.

In 1875, when the Health Bureau was established in the Education Ministry for the first time, he was appointed director of the bureau. While he was in this position, he initiated various organs for fighting infectious diseases and laid the foundation for increasing the population of the country from 29,000,000 to 80,000,000 in 70 years.

Worst Diseases

Some of the most dreadful diseases in Japan since the beginning of the Meiji era are tuberculosis, beriberi, cancer and the river-fever. The late Dr. Mataro Nagayo as a professor of pathology, the president of the Cancer Research Society and the director of the Infectious Disease Research Institute, devoted practically all his life to warring against these diseases. To the average person, the student of basic medical science such as pathology is dry and had no important bearing upon practical life. Persons who do not know what pathology is are perhaps not a few in number. Dr. Nagayo, however, was contented with his profession and devoted all his life to it and played a very important part

(Continued on Page 5)

TAIKO HIDEYOSHI

The Rise of a Remarkable Man

(Part 5)

This incident occurred on a winter morning. Heavy snow had fallen and a bitter cold enveloped the world.

At four o'clock Nobunaga Oda suddenly woke up. All his attendants were still asleep. Not a soul was astir. Noticing the heavy snowfall Nobunaga was filled with the sudden desire to go duck-hunting.

"Anybody up?" he shouted, and Tokichiro's unfailing reply came: "Yes, Master," as he hastened to place his lord's sandals before him.

"Oh, Tokichiro. Isn't anybody up yet?"

"No, Master. You are earlier than usual today, and nobody is up yet."

"Then how is it that you are up?"

"I have made it a habit to rise two hours earlier than the others every morning."

"That's fine. I woke up rather early today and I thought I'd go duck-hunting. Get my things ready." So saying, Nobunaga placed his feet on the sandals. Having been rigidly brought up from childhood he was used to going about bare-footed even in winter. So, as soon as his feet touched the sandals he felt a strange warmth. Furious, he turned on Tokichiro: "You are a good-for-nothing servant. It's outrageous to offer me a pair of half-warm sandals. I suppose you were sitting on them."

"Why, Master, that's absurd. Why should I do such a thing?"

"Silence, Tokichiro. How could a pair of sandals be warm on a snowy day in this wind? You must have been sitting on them just because nobody was looking."

"No, Master, I warmed your sandals so that your feet would not be cold on this wintry morning."

"Shut up! Stop apologizing! If you were sitting on them why can't you admit it?"

"But, Master, why should I act so disrespectfully? I was merely trying to warm them by keeping them next to my body."

"Don't you lie to me."

"Please be good enough to look," replied Tokichiro as he pulled aside his lapels and showed the marks that the sandals had left, on his body.

Deeply touched, Nobunaga apologized: "Forgive me for having doubted you."

Once the misunderstanding had been cleared up, Tokichiro quickly proceeded to assemble the hunting equipment so that Nobunaga might start out any time he pleased.

The moment he returned from his duck-hunting Nobunaga called Tokichiro, made him a foot-soldier and put him in charge of the horses. This meant that he was to be always at hand when Nobunaga wished to go out riding, and was quite a promotion from the work of a sandal-carrier.

Nobunaga was very fond of riding around in the fields. Often he would sneak away from the castle in the early hours of the morning and amuse himself by watching his vassals come in search of him in great excitement.

But since Tokichiro had taken over his duties, try as he might he could never elude his foot-soldier's guard. However, one morning he left the castle while the stars still dotted the sky, convinced that at last he had outwitted his faithful retainer.

Suddenly he caught sight of a lone rider just ahead of him, but the darkness kept him from guessing his identity. Curious, he shouted: "Who are you?"

"This is Tokichiro Kinoshita."

"Oh, Monkey-face!" Nobunaga had lost again but his vassal's loyalty struck him deeply.

Not long after Tokichiro was promoted to the rank of attendant to his lord.

Nobunaga was living at this time at the Kiyosu Castle in Owari. A violent storm visited this part of the country one year and brought down part of the wall that surrounded the castle. Nobunaga immediately ordered the repair of this wall. However, a month elapsed and not even a third of the work had been finished. Tokichiro became very worried, and taking advantage of an occasion when Nobunaga had come to watch the progress of the repair work, purposely raised his voice and exclaimed: "How dangerous! How very dangerous!"

Naturally this aroused Nobunaga's curiosity and he demanded an explanation from Tokichiro after they had returned to the castle. Seeing that coaxing was bringing no results, Nobunaga finally resorted to threats, and Tokichiro at last explained the reason for his utterance.

"As you already know, Master, we are now in the midst of troublous times. This castle is being watched from every direction. Imagawa, Saito, Kitabatake, Sasaki, Asai, Asakura, all have their eyes on you. Such being the case, don't you think it is dangerous to take such a long time over such a small piece of work as that wall? If the enemy were to attack us, where would we be? I was thinking of this danger when I unconsciously let these words escape me."

"H'm, You're right. If I put you in charge of the work how many days would you need to finish it?"

"If it please my Lord, I would say three days."

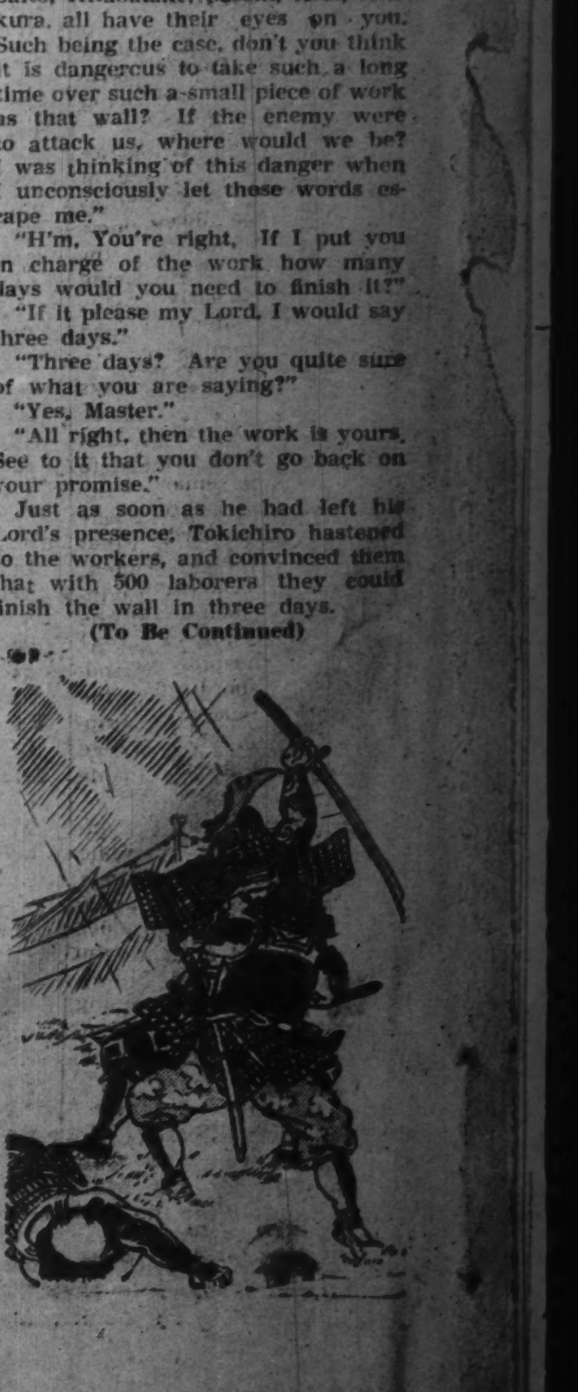
"Three days? Are you quite sure of what you are saying?"

"Yes, Master."

"All right, then the work is yours. See to it that you don't go back on your promise."

Just as soon as he had left his Lord's presence, Tokichiro hastened to the workers, and convinced them that with 500 laborers they could finish the wall in three days.

(To Be Continued)



ECONOMIC STRENGTH OF JAPAN INCREASES

Minister Kishi Says Position Has Been Growing Firmer Since China Affair Start

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, in a press interview just before his arrival at Osaka Sunday morning, expressed his opinion on various important economic questions as follows, says the Nippon Sangyo:

"The wartime economic structure of Japan has been rapidly growing stronger and more satisfactory since the outbreak of the China Affair. There are, however, several things to be done before it can be brought to perfection. Especially, we must exercise greater efforts to increase the productive power of the country.

"The expansion and improvement of productive facilities is essential to meet the future situation, but to cope up with our present demands, we must actually increase our production without a moment's delay, and the increase of production must not be realized by raising prices only. All manufacturers are required to make the most use of their production equipment and facilities.

Mere Talk Useless

"Mere talk concerning the increase of production is of little use. Under the extraordinary situation prevailing at present, it is action that counts, not mere argument.

"The authorities are considering the establishment of chambers of economic conference by revising the Chambers of Commerce and Industry Law. Nothing is finally decided as yet on the formal name of the new bodies.

"The traders at large will be given a chance to take part in the establishment of trade and exchange corporations through investments of in the new trade machinery, which under any circumstance shall not be placed under the exclusive control of the big capitalists. About one half of the capital of the new machinery will be invested in by civilians of all classes.

"Those who have been obliged either to discontinue their business or to change their occupations due to the outbreak of the present war are exempted from taxation until the end of this year. In consideration of the circumstances under which some of them stand at present, the authorities are now conceding them this privilege."

IDLE SPINNING EQUIPMENT TO BE SENT TO CHINA MILLS

The Toyo Spinning Company has decided to send part of its spinning equipment to its factories in China in accordance with the plan for the redistribution of the spinning and twisting machines lying idle in its factories in Japan, says the Tokyo Shimbun.

The Toyo Spinning has already sent a part of its spinning equipment from its Ichinomiya Mill, to its mills at Tangshanghwa.

In keeping with the latest development of the Tangshanghwa mill, the company has decided to send 37,000 spinning looms and 17,000 twisting machines to this mill from its Osone Factory, which will be shortly transferred to the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Works.

Big Men of Science

(Continued From Page 4)

in elevating the health condition of Japan by contributing his efforts to laying the foundation for curing the dreaded diseases.

It so happened that after he attended the committee meeting of the Japan Medical Science on June 16, 1941, he fell victim of an illness and finally succumbed early in the morning two months later. During the period of two months on his sick bed, he realized that he had contracted cancer.

As he received various treatments necessary to a patient of cancer, he made many important remarks and suggestions for future reference to the attending doctors regarding the effect of the treatments. At one time, he expressed his concern that the use of radium to such an extent in his behalf might possibly cause inconvenience to the hospital of the Cancer Research Laboratory. At another time, he requested an attending doctor to find out whether the hospital needed some special equipment or arrangement to relieve patients of cancer who often became unable to speak like himself.

The late Dr. Nagayo left many important messages to various public and private organizations in which he had been interested. To the people around him who studied under his guidance, particularly those who were in unfortunate circumstances, he left kindly messages, advising them what to do after he was dead.

Bill Clearings

November 30
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	306,433	195,412
Balance	41,544	32,045

Cans to Be Capped

Foods being stuffed into cans before being covered with lids. Lids are placed by means of capping machines as the filled cans are passed on a conveyor. They are fed into the exhaust box, then through the double seamer, where lids are pressed on and crimped, to the steam cooker.

HISTORY OF THE DUTCH SQUEEZE

Corruption Brings Down East India Company; Defense of Territory Built Up by Ruthless Sacrifice of Native Inhabitants

The degradation of the employees of the East India Company was an undeniable fact. The salaries paid to them were extremely low. The company had no charm at all for men of caliber or honesty, because its internal structure was fraught with the evils of personal connections and private interests of the higher officials and executives who were the incarnation of incompetence and avarice. No employee who was not connected with one or other of the company's directors could obtain any important post no matter how capable he was. The majority of those who remained in the service of the company were men of low quality, dissipated and abandoned, who could obtain no decent employment at home, and the company was a nest of unconvicted thieves. The company's employees vied with one another in having recourse to smuggling in order to make up for their poor salaries by these transactions conducted on their own account. The company's very ships offered the best vehicles for carrying on smuggling on a large scale and with safety. Smuggling by the British also increased in volume. In Batavia, for instance, British linens were sold in larger quantities than those brought over from Holland.

Full of Corruption

The finances of the company were a glaring example of corruption. Irregularities in books were the order of the day and constant makeshifts in the ledgers were necessary. In 1779 the net loss amounted to 84,900,000 guilders, and yet the dividends had been regularly paid every year at high rates. The profits were so enormous that every one had all the pockets of his clothes crammed with gold and the management was extremely slipshod. A government official receiving a monthly salary of 60 florins was ordered to refund to the company 30,000 florins out of his annual income, but his income tax amounted to 75,000 florins! The major portion of the company's profits or rather all of them served to enrich the officials. A president with an annual salary of 700 florins was able to bring home with him 10,000,000 florins as his personal wealth, when his tenure of office expired.

The internal corruption as referred to above, coupled with the loss of markets on account of the Dutch-British war of 1784, accelerated the downfall of the East India Company. On January 1, 1800, the company was finally dissolved and all its assets, together with liabilities amounting to 130,000,000 florins, were transferred to the Republic of Batavia (1795-1806). The collapse of the East India Company was given the finishing stroke by the revolutionary movement in France which culminated in the Great Revolution of 1789.

Hardship Not Ended

Thus the glories of the Dutch lasting over 200 years came to an end and with it the history of exploitation of the East Indies under European mercantilism was brought to a close.

But, alas, the years to follow had still severer ordeals and hardships in store for the native inhabitants of the East Indies.

On the downfall of the East India Company, the Republic of Batavia succeeded to all its rights of sovereignty, assets and liabilities. The ideological foundation of the new republic was liberty, equality and humanity which had given rise to the French Revolution. But to Java, liberty, equality and humanity were denied.

In 1801 the Dutch Government caused a commission to be organized and charged it with the responsibility of reporting on the administrative affairs and commercial conditions of the East Indies. In the instructions given to the commission there was the passage that the commission should advise the Government of "the basis and method under which the greatest happiness can be brought to the East Indies, the largest profits realized from commercial transactions in the Republic, trade carried on in such a way as to be in the best interests of the national finance and the territories governed peacefully." In short, the Government demanded the commission to find out ways and means of realizing the greatest possible profits. Accordingly, the report submitted by the commission in August 1803 went so far as to imply that "The colonies exist for the sake of their homeland, but the homeland does not exist for the sake of its colonies." Almost all the old systems, such as compulsory labor, compulsory delivery and monopoly of certain kinds of products, were retained without revision or modification. Evil practices of Government officials continued to be rampant. Successive viceroys were "content to line their pockets and permitted their subordinates to follow suit."

Under Napoleon

The situation in Europe in the early period of the 19th century was influenced by every move made by Napoleon Bonaparte. In 1806 Louis Napoleon, younger brother of Napoleon I, became King of Holland. He appointed a general of superior military talents Viceroy in Java, who was entrusted with the defense of the colony. Prior to that time Great Britain had occupied the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius Island and Ceylon and the East Indies was exposed to constant British menace. In 1800 a British squadron had blockaded the Batavia port. Ternate Island had already been brought under British rule. Amid a dreadful lull before a storm the new viceroy set his first step on his place of appointment to give his strategic abilities full play. Nor was he idle in carrying out his tasks. In less than a couple of years after his appointment arsenals were constructed in Semarang and Soerabaja, as well as a naval port at Soerabaja. All this work for expansion of armaments was completed by the use of forced labor on the part of the native inhabitants.

Forced Labor

For coast defense it was necessary to construct a military highway. Here again the viceroy enforced the system of compulsory labor most rigorously. He requisitioned all the inhabitants of the districts through which the road was to be opened and forced them to give service for entirely nothing. They were mobilized day and night to engage in road construction without being given any spare time of their own in which to till their fields, and yet they were paid no wages at all for their hard work. The work in the upland of Preanger Regency and the marshy districts on the northern coast were most difficult and hard, involving several hundreds of human sacrifices. Starvation filled the heavens with cries of misery and murmurs of agony overflowed the earth. Thus the construction of the fine highway extending over 1,000 kilometers through high mountains and deep valleys was finally brought to completion at the expense of the native inhabitants.

In July 1810, unable to resist the trend of the times, Holland yielded to France and was brought under the regime of Napoleon Bonaparte. Britain, which had in the meantime annexed Ceylon and occupied the Cape of Good Hope, could not tolerate the annexation by France of Java on which it had been fixing its covetous eyes, and dispatched its picked squadron "in order to place the island under the righteous protection of Great Britain." Both the native inhabitants and the Europeans, in the hope of "being freed from the menace of the rascals who had ravaged the world," anxiously waited for the arrival of the British. The French troops who were assigned to the defense of the island were helpless before the mighty strength of the British to offer any worthwhile resistance and were finally obliged to lay down arms. The British were generous enough to spare the French troops the disgrace and humiliation of disarming, because the latter had only one rifle left in their possession when they surrendered.

Thus the East Indies came under the rule of Great Britain, and Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, who had earned his reputation for his shrewdness in the administration of Singapore, was appointed deputy governor-general of the territory.

PRICES IRREGULAR ON MONTH-END MART

Long-Term Section Closed for Deliveries of September Bids

With the long-term market closed for the month-end deliveries of September-bidden offerings, the Tokyo Stock Exchange displayed an irregular price movement yesterday.

In the short-term section, for instance, the bourse which ran alike in the morning and afternoon, the bourse issue stiffened in the morning till it attained the ¥112.00 mark but it slipped down in the afternoon due to the liquidation of this stock on a ex-dividend basis. A similar trend was found with the Osaka Exchange, new, and Teikoku Rayon, new, both of which turned noticeably easier as the bull camp hastened the sell-off of these wares on a ex-dividend basis. On the other hand, Japan Mining bounced up ¥2.00 and Hitachi Iron Works ¥1.20.

The spot market was usually firm. Kawasaki Heavy Industrial and its new bounced up ¥2.00, Miya Steel Works ¥1.60, Miyada Iron Works ¥1.50, Nitto Chemical ¥1.20, Mitsui Bussan, and Nichiman Aluminum, and M.B.K. from ¥1.50 to ¥2.00.

Short-Term Section

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	111.2	2.3	06.4	167.0
N. Y. K., old	99.9	100.5	9.3	99.4
Do. new	85.4	5.8	4.5	84.6
Kanebo Spinning	136.3	6.4	3.7	133.7
Do. new	83.8	4.5	3.0	83.0
Teikoku Rayon, n	69.0	9.2	6.3	66.9
Osaka Stock new	66.0	6.5	3.9	61.2
Japan Steel Tube	71.1	1.6	0.9	....
Japan Oil	77.9	7.9	7.3	77.3
S. M. R.	73.7	3.7	3.1	73.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	92.4	3.1	2.0	92.3
Hokkaido Coal	75.8	6.3	5.6	75.8
Toyo Rayon, new	60.3	0.3	57.5	57.5
Hitachi Iron Works	86.5	7.1	6.5	87.0
Kokura Iron Works	55.0	5.5	4.0	54.1
Japan Beer, new	54.9	4.9	3.5	53.5
Japan Sugar, new	70.4	0.4	68.9	78.9
Ensuiko Sugar	62.8	2.9	2.7	62.7
Japan Mining	61.5	3.5	2.1	62.4
Manchou Ind	58.7	9.2	8.5	58.6

PLAN UNIFICATION OF FISHERY GUILDS

Authorities Considering Scheme For Bodies Now Controlled By Marine Association

The authorities are reported to be considering the unification of the fishery guilds which are now conducting their activities under the control of the Imperial Marine Industry Association, thereby playing an important role in the supply of provisions under the present extraordinary situation. In accordance with the figures given by the association and the union of fishery guilds for 1940 and 1941 respectively, the number of lower organizations under their control is as follows:

	Lower organizations —belong to the—	
District	Union of Fishery Guilds	Imperial Marine Industry Associat'n
Hokkaido	156	18
Aomori	109	6
Iwate	70	4
Miyagi	102	6
Akita	64	3
Yamagata	30	2
Fukushima	43	3
Ibaraki	86	8
Tochigi	8	—
Gunma	13	3
Saitama	7	—
Chiba	145	11
Tokyo	62	4
Kanagawa	88	6
Niigata	99	9
Toyama	37	6
Ishikawa	131	8
Fukui	96	8
Yamanashi	10	—
Nagano	27	1
Gifu	32	14
Shizuoka	151	13
Aichi	127	7
Miye	146	8
Shiga	55	—
Kyoto	54	6
Osaka	31	4
Hyogo	95	12
Nara	6	—
Wakayama	93	6
Tottori	40	5
Shimane	139	9
Okayama	78	9
Hiroshima	110	11
Yamaguchi	139	12
Tokushima	42	5
Kagawa	75	3
Ehime	138	12
Kochi	85	7
Fukuoka	84	4
Saga	61	2
Nagasaki	224	9
Kumamoto	100	6
Oita	90	10
Miyagi	33	4
Kagoshima	114	11
Okinawa	61	6
Total	3,808	301

Of these fishery guilds, 2,127 are in suburban districts, 1,213 in urban districts, and 468 under municipalities. Besides, there are 42 unions belonging to various prefectures, 4 belonging to special districts, and one federation of these unions, making the total 47.

The lower organizations of the Imperial Marine Industry Association mostly belong to urban districts, and above these are 40 larger organizations belonging to various prefectures, which are under the command of the Imperial Marine Industry Association.

TO ISSUE DEBENTURES

N. China Development Co. Plans to Increase Activities

To raise new funds for development activities in North China, the North China Development Company will issue debentures totalling ¥40,000,000 on December 18, the Industrial Bank of Japan announced Friday, reports Domei.

The proposed debentures will carry an interest rate of 4.3 per cent per annum and will be redeemable within 12 years, it is revealed.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
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3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables
4.—Discounting of bills
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	107.00	— 3.90
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	84.60	— 0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	83.90	— 1.80
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

American Mentality Said to Be Shallow

(Continued From Page 6)

and we strive for a future harmony and a more lasting and stable peace. Why should we hate the American people? We are fighting against a regime for which, after all, they are not to be held directly responsible. Injustices repeat themselves and become almost subconsciously more serious in the course of history, until the moment arrives when the last heirs of an irretrievable past, believe in good faith that they are defending the cause of justice. Should we perchance hate Roosevelt? He is upholding his cause because of the force of circumstances moved by powers which are unknown even to himself, and which emanate from a long chain of events that gave rise to the regime we want to destroy.

The fact is that before the outbreak of hostilities we did our utmost to find an equation of harmony that would permit the smooth continuation of our relations and friendship without bitter parenthesis. From a very superior plane we looked down at the facts and thought that we would be able to find a way of solving the pending problems, without resorting to the extreme measures into which the obduracy of the American leaders forced us.

We went to war not urged by hate but by a pious love for the weak and the oppressed races of East Asia. World peace will be established upon our fulfilling this mission, and we shall then give a testimony to the San Francisco radio that we bear no hatred in our hearts but a sincere fondness for goodwill amongst the races and peoples which, some day, will bring as a result real liberty and justice to the future civilization.

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TSINGTAO WILL PLAY BIG ROLE IN SPHERE

Economic Construction of East Asia to Be Facilitated by Harbor Expansion Work

The prominent role Tsingtao is expected to play in the economic construction of Greater East Asia is clearly revealed by the Tokyo Asahi.

In view of the great importance of coal and salt in connection with the industrial development of Japan now engaged in the heavy task of construction in all parts of Greater East Asia, the authorities and the civilians at Tsingtao are devoting their efforts to the harbor equipment expansion work which was started in 1939.

In spite of the miscellaneous inconveniences, they are steadily nearing the completion of this heavy work. They have practically finished the construction of several up-to-date piers to be used for the loading and unloading of cargo.

On the completion of the harbor equipment expansion work the shipping capacity of Tsingtao will grow three times as large as at present.

In keeping with their progress in the harbor equipment expansion works, they are exerting strenuous efforts for the development of the salt beds in Kiaochao Bay by engaging the services of the first-class salt-manufacturers from Japan Proper, and it is expected that the salt from Tsingtao will greatly facilitate the development of all wartime industries in Japan Proper.

The Tsingtao Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in accordance with the opinions expressed by the participants at the East Asia Economic meeting held on November 12 and 13 at Tsingtao, is considering the establishment of the Tsingtao Economic Assistance Association.

TARIFFS TO BE ENFORCED ON ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION

The Communications Ministry is now scheduled to enforce new tariffs on electric power charges on December 1.

It will be recalled that the Ministry standardized electric light charges on September 15 this year and enforced a new tariff on October 1. With the object, however, of rationalizing and equalizing tariffs the Ministry has decided to effect a thorough tariff revision with the exception, however, of those consumers (a) who are using power according to the now functioning rules for consumption and (b) those who are being supplied on a contract basis. It is understood that the former is to observe a new tariff according to an agreement to be reached in next January and the latter upon the termination of their contracts, except, however, those consuming electric power for military requirements and for the production expansion program.

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Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1942

Unification of the Administration of Production

In pursuance of its decision to set up a temporary committee for increasing production, the Government submitted to a regular Cabinet meeting on November 27 the outlines of the plan for approval.

The aim of the proposed committee is to ensure the increased production of important materials speedily in order to enhance the fighting power of the country for the vigorous prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. The committee will accordingly be constituted in a manner best fitted to serve this end, under the Premier's supervision, with the President of the Planning Board as chairman. With the Planning Board as the center of its operation, the committee will have for its members the directors of the bureaus and departments of the various Government offices concerned. Altogether, it is intended that the desired end should be attained through the successful operation of this committee without any revision of administrative organizations. The main objectives of this committee are, besides rectifying the lack of coordination in the supply of labor, material, funds, necessaries of life and transportation facilities, to do away with the habit of self-assertion observable in the doings of Government offices, so as to ensure the speedy increase of fighting power. The idea is to bring about a rapid and marked increase in productive efficiency by means of the timely provision in adequate quantities of all factors necessary for production. It is further projected that an inquiry should be conducted, if necessary, not only into the business of the Government offices concerned but into the state of enterprise at factories for the production of important materials with a view to eliminating all sorts of impediments to increased production. The new committee, coupled with the liaison conferences for local government offices which have been set up at the same time, will play an important part as a powerful organ propelling the increase of wartime productive power through the enforcement of unified control over central and local government offices.

Both at the Central Cooperative Council held some time ago and at the Conference of Government officials and industrialists on November 15, the private interests were unanimous in expressing their most ardent hope for the unification of the administration of production. Because the productive activities cover a very extensive field they are closely related to the functions of many Government offices, and therefore if all Government offices are too self-assertive to work in close concert with each other, inconsistencies and antagonisms will inevitably arise occasionally as the result of the instructions and directions issued by different Government offices to producers without any previous consultations between themselves. These instructions and directions err on the side of formalism too often, and they are liable to produce the results opposite to what was intended. That is to say, instead of enhancing production, they not infrequently end in curtailing production. For instance, if small machine factories which, possessing high technical skill, are playing an important role in the production of machinery, are regarded in the same light as ordinary medium or small enterprises and are accordingly treated as ones calling for adjustment or abolition, such a step will produce bad effects on industry as a whole.

Under the present dispensation, electricity falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Communications, labor under that of the Ministry of Public Welfare, fuels under that of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and funds under that of the Ministry of Finance. If, in such circumstances, these different Ministries are to guide the industrial policy according to their respective lights, their measures will have restraining influences upon each other with the result that no progress will be made toward the goal in view. In the industrial administration, the Ministry of Communications has jurisdiction over the shipbuilding and aircraft industries and other industries are placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, while local industries fall under the supervision of the Home Office. It will easily be seen that the pursuit of disjointed policies by these different supervising Government offices will seriously hinder the increased production of industry as a whole. Hence the necessity of unifying the system of directing the administration of production for the organic operation of all activities now under the divided jurisdiction of various Government Departments, with the unity of control established over them. It is hardly necessary to say that in the matter of increasing production it is important to heighten the spiritual power of those engaged in production, but it must at the same time be admitted that the system of directing production must be strongly unified in order to increase production.

Even if the system of direction may be unified, however, the organic and collective activity of all functions relative to the expansion of productive power and other essential wartime businesses will be impossible unless perfect connection is effected between local Government offices. Lack of coordination and collaboration between Government offices is observable in a larger or lesser degree in all countries, but this evil tendency must be radically eradicated in time of war. Unless all Government offices act in close concert, there may occur a loss of balance in the distribution of materials and labor power which are essential to production, with the inevitable result that the process of production will be impeded. The step taken in establishing the liaison conferences for local Government offices, simultaneously with the setting up of the committee for increasing production, must, therefore, be hailed as pertinent from the point of view of eliminating the abovementioned evil tendency. According to the outlines of the plan published, these liaison conferences are to be established in the prefectures where the expansion of productive power is particularly called for, that is, in the Hokkaido and in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Aichi, Osaka, Hyogo, Fukuoka and Nagasaki prefectures, and if the occasion demands it, officials of other prefectures are also to take part in these conferences. Under the guidance and with the cooperation of various Central Government offices, it is intended that the various local Government offices should be brought into closer contact and connection with each other so as to promote their collaboration.

One of the characteristics [illegible] modern warfare is that despite the wish[illegible] all belligerent countries to end the hos[illegible]ies speedily, the struggle gradually takes on the aspect of prolonged warfare. This is due primarily to the fact that modern warfare partakes of the nature of the so-called total war. In past wars, there were limits to preparations for war and consequently the capacity for the conduct of war was liable to fatal blows comparatively easily. In modern wars, however, it is easier to make good the losses suffered and increase fighting power, so long as productive power remains unparalyzed. In this sense, it may well be said that modern wars are, in the ultimate, struggles between productive powers. From this point of view, it is very significant that the Government has carried out the unification of the administration of production while at the same time launching epoch-making plans for the expansion of production.

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 1, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu again conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the White House today for the sixth time. When asked if he still saw any hope for averting a conflict, Admiral Nomura told correspondents, "I am always hopeful," adding, "I always will be hopeful."

* * *

General Wen Ta-ke, who has joined the peace movement headed by President Wang Ching-wei, in a brief statement to the press today, voiced his firm resolve to devote himself entirely to the peace and national salvation movement. "It is a real pleasure for me to join the peace movement together with my 10,000 men," said General Wen, adding that success or failure of the movement depends on their efforts. He said that Nanking is quite different from what he heard of or imagined.

* * *

More than 100 American aviators, equipped with modern American warplanes, will soon be patroling the Burma Route as members of the Chungking air force, according to reports emanating from Manila. These new recruits for the Chiang's army are airmen of the United States army, navy, and marine corps who were permitted to join their new allies without relinquishing their status in the American military forces.

* * *

Reliable but unconfirmed reports from Washington today stated that the United States is cooperating with Britain and possibly with De Gaullists in the creation of military bases between Hawaii and Australia; namely, Christmas Island, Palmyra, New Caledonia, Fiji and Samoa.

GANDHI'S SIMPLE PHILOSOPHY FORTIFIES SPIRIT OF INDIANS

True Salvation, Says Mahatma, Is Attained Through Struggle for Benefit of Motherland

By YONE NOGUCHI
(From the Koa)

Gandhi is well aware that, although he has launched with great confidence on his struggle against England, enjoying the wholehearted trust of his people, the fight in the future will not be an easy one. He knows that, in the past, many nations have risen only to crumble again. He knows that Time has vaulted forth heroes at will and, at will, has cast them into oblivion. He knows that only the sages shall survive an eternity. Like the bygone sages who pursued their achievements with only thoughts of holiness of truth, of virtue in their hearts, Gandhi does not work for the commonplace, the physical element of success.

His enemy is England. Therefore, India must fight with that spirit, which, after 4,000 years, is today still prevalent, a spirit which has been continuously cultivated by the truth behind the Hindu religion. Gandhi believes without doubt that the gods will help him in his great task of refuting false doctrines and upholding the doctrine of Truth.

Religion Discarded

The so-called advanced nations of the West have today set their religion completely outside the bounds of their politics. They know that religion is a nuisance, much less a benefit, for their invasion into the Asiatic continent, for their suppression and exploitation of the weak and the miserable. They have smothered the conscience of religion, forbidding it to condemn their selfish actions. Is religion then so meek and so pussilanimous that it is incapable of admonishing them? India saw the revival of religion when Gandhi hurtling religion over the heads of the English, united the hearts of his fellow countrymen, through his movement, the "Grasp of Truth." This movement awakened in England religious trend, which through its very existence, meant the inevitable retrogression of her control over India. In an attempt to hide her bleeding conscience, she aggravated her crime by bringing irrational, oppressive measures upon India. Coarse controversialists condemned Gandhi's policies as being "Politics, namely, Religion," or "Religion, namely, Politics," India's newly discovered practical weapon for struggle. Gandhi himself, however, confutes this statement for the religion of India is as ancient as their two gods, Siva and Vishnu.

Gandhi, under the presumption that all men are created equal, is convinced that no man has the right to impose upon others evil domination and exploitation. He states: "Truth is universal in all things. When one faces Truth, he cannot help but love the most humble of creatures. However miserable his field in life, he does not evade it. For this reason, my faith in Truth has finally led me into practical politics. Without the least hesitation, but with all humbleness, I can assert that he, who looks upon religion as a separate element from politics, does not know the meaning of religion." And he continues: "I do not cherish a kingdom that is easily susceptible to destruction. That which I long for in my heart is a kingdom where the mind can be free. True salvation, in my opinion, is attained only through incessant strife and struggle for the benefit of the motherland and for humanity. I long to be one with whatever living thing there exist upon this earth. As is written in the hymn of Mahabharata, I wish to live in peace both with my own people and my enemies. But, my spirit of patriotism is only the first step in the long journey to the land of eternal freedom and peace. How can I, therefore, look upon politics as an element alien to religion? Politics is merely the assistant of religion. Politics without religion destroys the soul of man, and becomes, therefore, a 'death-trap'".

A Universe in Himself

Gandhi believes that those who differentiate religion and politics, or who misunderstand the significance of each, can never become successful statesmen. As the most practical means in their struggle against England, not only by advocating anti-terrorism, taught by religion but by advocating non-cooperation, he has succeeded in keeping his people aloof to the cries of Britain. Although, he himself is a revolutionist, he is not of that common type who pour men into an unnatural and inhuman mould. In reality, he is neither a politician, a reformist, a philosopher, nor a moralist. He is a synthetic existence that has welded together within himself all these elements. He is a universe in himself.

By reading his "Four Convictions," the writer has come to know his beliefs in the Hindu religion. The writer has never heard from his lips the definition of God, but for Gandhi, God is undoubtedly an absolute reality, a being of the highest of importance. Doubtless, Gandhi believes that he himself was dragged from the mires of India through God's power, emotion, and love. Doubtless, he believes that God is at once very near to and very far from him, that He is a spiritual existence who disturbs him, leads him astray, and who overwhelms him. Especially can this be noted in his fastings. Here Gandhi resigns himself completely to God; he squats before Him and beseeches Him for consolation and fresh hope. It is that attitude of "awaiting the heavenly command after doing everything humanly possible."

In what way, however, has God answered him? His response has been extremely satisfactory and rational. Now Gandhi believes that he is neither the handiwork of a dream nor the toy of an illusion. It is through his belief that he has come to style himself, "the practical idealist."

Of god Gandhi has written: "He is a strange, indescribable power that spreads Himself over everything. I have not seen Him with my eyes, but I know from the dictates of my heart. This Invisible Power is beyond that which I might feel or sense," it defies and sets at naught all attempts in description. None the less, His Presence can be felt and seen through the action and the character of those who feel Him in their hearts. The prophets and the sages of all times and all places have known Him. To contradict His Presence is to contradict one's self. It is beyond dispute. Irregardless of one's knowledge of words, irregardless of their use, one will fail to convince another of His Presence. I can state positively that His existence is as certain as the fact that you and I are now sitting within this room. I can verify the fact that I am capable of living without water and without air, but without God, I die. You may gouge my eyes, but you cannot kill me; you may cut off my nose, and still I shall not die. You blow away my faith in God—and you succeed in destroying me."

Gandhi's Beliefs

Gandhi believes all the canons in the world; he is an immense thinker. His attitude is like that found in an ancient Japanese song: "Though divided be our roads of ascent, one lofty moon do we behold." To consider one's religion superior to that of another, to attempt to convert another's beliefs—that is the crime of bigotry and intolerance.

However narrow-minded and exclusive other adherents of Hinduism may be, Gandhi himself is unique. His attitude toward religions is not a negative acknowledgment; his is an affirmative recognition, sound and positive.

Were Gandhi's unique Hinduism to be interpreted, one would read: "It is a thing that transcends the so-called Hindu religion; it is a thing that transcends the so-called Hindu religion; it places man, through the virtue of self-purification, with the Truth that lies within his heart." It is the essence of humanity, that man pay any price in his endeavor to seek for himself that Existence which is known to us as the Creator of the universe; that he discover and rejoice in the unity existing between that Existence and himself."

By God, Gandhi, therefore, means Truth, and for the realization of that Truth, he needs must depend upon the power of love. Unless the heart be pure, God or Truth, can never hope to be discovered. For this reason, one must abstain from eating flesh. The necessity for improving oneself becomes essential. At times, one must strictly refrain from all food.

The pain of misfortune, moreover, is not necessarily a high price to pay for the discovery of Truth. According to a legend in the Hindu religion, the god, Siva, is said to have stirred the ocean and to have drunk clear the poison which had floated to the surface.

If the love is deep, the pain is proportionately deep. Infinite love is infinite pain. Men, who were created by God, must lay down their lives to serve Him and to put into practice His will. If they loathe labor, and think of accumulating their lives rather than expending them, ultimately, they will be destroyed, for to loathe labor is to deny oneself. They must do away with all worldly sense of honor, pleasure, and desire, if they would pursue their highest of aims.

In his short treatise, "Voluntary Poverty," Gandhi proclaims the joy of casting away piece-meal his personal belongings. He says: "I think that when all the heavy load be unburdened from my shoulder then shall I at last feel freedom in mind, and, a joy still greater, shall I be able to strive for the sake of my fellow countrymen, to walk hand in hand with them completely unmindful and forgetful of all.

Denies Himself Luxury

Gandhi believes that to live above the standard congruent with poverty-stricken India is to live by robbery. The writer has not heard his thought on Tagore, who lived in aristocratic luxury, but in his heart, Gandhi cannot but admonish the poet's love of luxury. For, he is one of those who firmly believes that unless he himself becomes one with the poor, he will not be qualified to rescue the people of India.

Professor Lionel Curtis of Oxford first met Gandhi in 1903 in South Africa, on which occasion he saw Gandhi, attired in Western clothes and wearing polished shoes. In 1916, two years after Gandhi had returned to his homeland, the Professor again met Gandhi, this time at Lucknow. He was surprised to find the latter barefoot, draped only in a coarse Indian cloth. With his departure from South Africa, Gandhi completely estranged himself from the Western world. Plunging himself into the life of his people, he lowered his living to the minimum standard of a piece of loin-cloth. In this manner he has at last acquired for himself the right to be the friend of his people.

In India, there is a god, Dalidolanalayana, who is the "God of Poverty." It is this God whom Gandni places among the most divine of the deities. It is He who represents the several million people of India, He who guides them to salvation. Furthermore, Gandhi has advanced his virtue of poverty even to asceticism.

Connection Not Clear

The eyes of man, it should be remembered, were made to look down, for it is by so doing that he succeeds in averting the temptations of the outside world. It is only when he places an adequate amount of restriction upon his sense of hearing, sense of smell, and sense of touch, that he is able to preserve a sound human life. Without the blessings of poverty, however, this cannot be achieved. Those who would live with God must not let themselves be led astray by vainglorious "success" and "glory."

Gandhi counts among the most vital items in his ascetic life the control of impulse. He has reached the stage where he is able to control at will drowsiness, the act of sleeping and the act of waking. He is not a pilgrim of what is known as Hinduism. He is in himself a supreme religious existence, who is at once a pilgrim and not a pilgrim.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Wants to Donate ¥100

To the Editor:

With your esteemed letter of the 21st inst. you have indeed most pleasantly surprised me. In reply, kindly allow me to thank you for the courtesy of permitting me to participate in the slogan contest and the subsequent honor conferred upon me by the acceptance of the slogan.

I have decided to contribute, on the first anniversary of the War of Greater Asia, to some organization cheering up the soldiers on the front or serving the welfare of the returned soldiers, as a sincere token of admiration of the Imperial fighting forces and my sincerest wishes for the speedy success in eliminating the evils of the world, principally Anglo-American imperialism, in building a happy and contented Asia as a shining example of peace and order for the rest of the world and by such noble acts contribute to eternal peace and the welfare of the great human family.

To your enterprise so important at this historic stage, with the world being reconstructed according to the just and inviolable laws of creation, my sincerest wishes for great success.

CARL RAYMON

November 30

In the Periodicals

The Sunday Mainichi, Vol. 21, No. 48 dated December 6, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Discussions on the 1st Anniversary of the Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia between Colonel Yahagi and Kan Kikuchi, Recollection of Landing on Hongkong, Landing Operations at Java, Occupation of Corregidor, and Decisive Battles in the Solomon Area.

Keikoku, Vol. 9, No. 12, December, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Zaisei Joho-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: The First Anniversary of the Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Necessity of Spiritual-Construction by the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, To Meet the Meaning of the War of Greater East Asia, Cooperation of Japanese and German Navies, The War of Greater East Asia and China Problem, Development of Reorganization of Economy in Central China, China's Agricultural Finances and Foodstuff Problem, and New Departure of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

"CONTEMPORARY JAPAN"

A Review

To art lovers, November's "Contemporary Japan" will prove a delightful treasure in rich and abundant art material and illustrations. They will find Seiichiro Takahashi's "Hiroshige's Landscape Prints" not only an excellent critical study of Japan's greatest artist in the field of wood color cuts and prints but a highly entertaining and enlightening study of block print art. Heightened with rich replicas of Hiroshige's deep, rich-toned works, the article gives a detailed study of his technique, his fallacies, and his unique artistry. In addition to the careful analyzation of this artist's technique, it gives a brief, concise, and casual insight into the history of color print from the Tokugawa era, when this art turned from its former religious phase to delve into the more colorful and enchanting life of Japanese society. As an enticing taste into the field of charming color prints, this article will prove delightful reading to the art public.

"Contemporary Japan" continues with another hit in the field of art, covering this time the newest, latest, and most modern phase of art technique. Takachiyo Uyemura in his "New Southern Paintings of Japan" gives an amazing complete and careful analysis of the trend of technique in art since the outbreak of the Pacific war. Analyzing each phase in such a manner that even the novice may understand, he gives an interesting insight into the new field of southern painting opened by modern Japanese artists. His critical study is detailed, inclusive, broad and yet narrow, a study made without doubt by an expert. Color plates and plates in black and white to illustrate his points add color and novelty to his scholarly work. For every art lover, for those whose interest lies especially in new and modern art, for those whose visions extend to distant shores of southern Asia, this article gains special importance and timeliness.

Kitagawa's Articles

Yet along the field of art is Momoo Kitagawa's "Buddhist Frescoes of the Horyuji," which covers a narrower and more specialized phase, religious art limited still further to fresco works. Tracing similarities between Japanese and Chinese, Indian, central Asiatic Buddhistic paintings, the article gives a fairly detailed account of the frescoes preserved within the walls of the Horyuji temple. It gives, on the whole, the description of the paintings, its state of preservation, whether it be defaced, indistinct, unrecognizable, or whether it be clear, well-preserved, retaining its original rich quality of color and lines. In addition to this, the article gives an interesting explanation of the techniques employed by the artists whose work it is to make exact duplicates of the original frescoes, not an easy undertaking in itself. Not only is this article of interest purely from the standpoint of art, but from that of religion it is enlightening and of exceptionally high educational value. Not so interesting, perhaps, as the other critical studies of art in this issue, it nevertheless has one quality which the other two lack—it covers the ethereal and the sublime.

Along similar lines as Kitagawa's article is Ina Metaxa's "Cultural Traits of East and West" in which the author gives a careful comparison between the cultures of the East and the West; including among its studies the arts, religious and symbolic; philosophy; history; and mythological worship. The unique note struck in this article comes through the unusual comparison between the ancient Greek and Japanese mythologies, showing not only similarity but indisputable analogy in the age-old legends of the two countries. An almost bizarre touch appears through the interlacing of Egyptian myths with the Japanese. A more stolid, practical note emerges with the introduction of German, French and English cultures and their influence upon one another. The article is broad and expansive in subject, general in tone, profound of theme. It is an article which cannot, through the sheer extensiveness of subject-matter, but touch upon the most prominent of highlights. As an appetizer for stimulating curiosity in a field, whose bounds are unlimited and whose hidden depths hold a wealth of covered and uncovered material, this article is one which should definitely fall under the public eye.

Political Subjects Taken Up

The political articles of "Contemporary Japan" cover the well-known Pacific war in Chu Saito's "War in the Southern Pacific," which gives an interesting account of Anglo-American losses since the outbreak of the war; the political, economical, and industrial status of Manchoukuo in Bunroku Yoshioka's "Manchoukuo in Co-Prosperity Sphere," an inclusive article on conditions existing within this state under the new order; the struggle of the Chungking regime to maintain its northwestern supply route against serious odds, in Goro Oguchi's "Chiang's Northwestern Gun Road." An especially interesting and unique touch to the last article is the inclusion of a brief map of northwestern China, with which the reader may follow the author in his discussion of the northwestern route.

The man of the month for the November issue is "Our Greater East Asia Minister Aoki," by Tatsuichi Hachiyama, of whom the author gives a brief but intensely human biographical sketch.

In all, the November issue of "Contemporary Japan" is a highly enjoyable one, one which will prove especially delightful for those interested in the cultural and artistic elements of Japan's civilization. To the casual reader, this issue will certainly not prove a disappointment, for it is rich in context, colorfully and beautifully illustrated, and interestingly written, certainly well-worth the hour or two it takes to peruse the magazine. . . a monthly worth reading and highly recommended.

AMERICAN MENTALITY SAID TO BE SHALLOW

Is Devoid of Any Profound Philosophical Ideas

By Prof. TAKAKU SHIROYAMA

Not long ago in one of their broadcasts the radio station in San Francisco stated that the Americans have a great capacity for hatred and that they shall never forgive the crushing defeats inflicted by Japan and will patiently await the hour of their revenge.

This statement might be considered as extremely wicked. We refuse to believe that it has been pronounced with sincerity, but think rather that it is the result of a momentary obfuscation which does not convey the real feelings of those who uttered it, and least of all that it represents the sentiments of the American people as a whole.

We should be greatly backward in human culture if there were peoples who resorted to arms simply because they are urged by hatred or desire for vengeance.

It is clear to us, however, that the speech over the San Francisco radio station is a plain indication of American mentality: rather superficial and rash, and very vehement. A mentality which is yet devoid of any profound philosophical ideas and of any system which, regulating its policies, might provide them with a firm basis for their spiritual development.

Why the Axis Are Strong

We see that Germany, for instance, has established the foundations of a new culture upon the main conception of the super-man proclaimed by Nietzche. Italy, has created a vigorous regime where an all-powerful State watches over the people and provides for their needs, whilst its tutelage reaches the last strata of society. Spain has an unshakable cultural foundation as evidenced in the works of her classical writers and in the spiritual and mystic conception of life which attained its most impressive interpretation in St. Teresa and San Juan de la Cruz. Japan is nourished by the inexhaustible treasures brought to this land by the most refined Oriental wisdom, where every one of her actions obeys a telluric motive having its origin in some historical fact, mythological symbol or sacred convention set by remote forefathers, and we doubt whether a more traditional country exists.

England herself rest on a solid base due partly to her peculiar idiosyncrasy and also to the influence of Spencer's philosophy of positivism, showing deep respect for the old standing values preserved by a singular aristocratic democracy referred to in such a competent manner by Maurice Muret in "Le Grandeur des Elites."

But we ask: What are the glories of the American people? We grant that the sound doctrine of a few practical, enterprising, tenacious and patriotic men inspired the development of that country in the early stages. Apart from this, America has lacked an ideological frame, the supporting pillars of tradition, the epic tales of exploits and its entire ascendancy had to be concentrated for this reason on the hankering for wealth, on the splendor of great cities, on the tumultuous and sensual avenues, which degenerated into a pernicious materialism of dreadful influence upon the world. Their more personal conception is to be found in the straight and monotonous line of the skyscraper. Such is American mentality; an audacious gesture of ascension, of external appeal, unperturbed by serious anxieties, having no idea of the religious anguish that distinguishes Gothic architecture, nor of the traditional fervor that gives Japanese architecture its great simplicity.

We cannot but hear with a compassionate smile the frivolous and childish utterance of eternal hatred that emanated for the skyscraper whence the San Francisco radio operates.

Our Policy Is in Love

We are aware that no great achievements can be attained without love. Ours is a constructive plan and not a devastating campaign.

(Continued on Page 3)